

Convention Number—Southern Textile Association

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 29

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925

NUMBER 8

Rayon and Rayon Mixtures on Northrop Automatic Looms

Northrop Looms are successfully weaving Rayon and Rayon mixtures with Cotton.

Special Shuttles, a new style of skewers for Rayon cops, our latest Intermittent Feeler and some minor loom adjustments were found necessary in the adaptation of the loom for best results.

New looms are equipped with these devices that our experts have worked out. Looms now in your mill may be easily changed to take them.

Our machinery and our experts are at your service.

Let's Talk It Over

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

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Superiority Means Leadership

Superior workmanship on the machinery we build has helped to place us in the lead

We Build

Singers

Kiers

Washers

Squeezers

Scutchers

Mangles

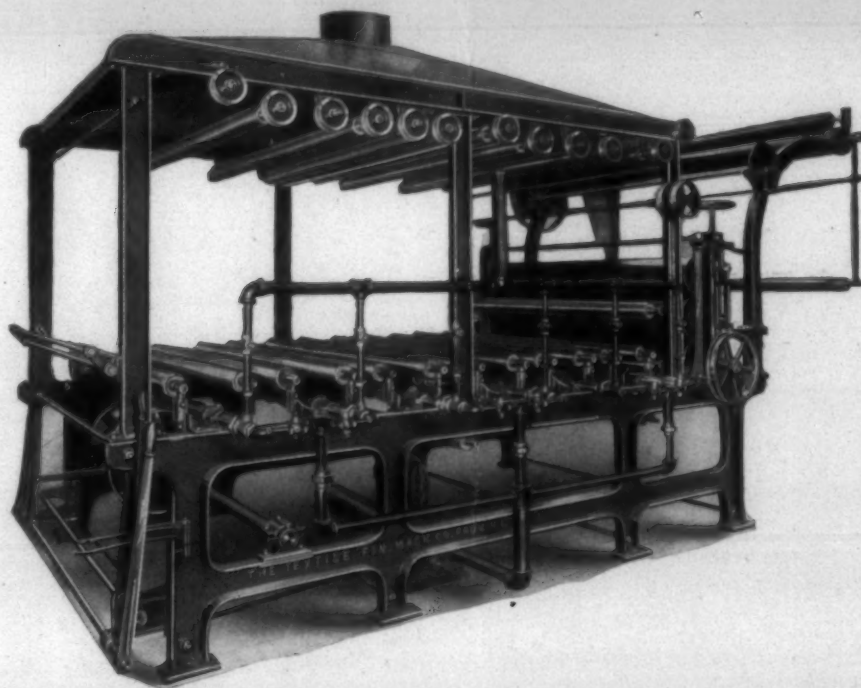
Padders

Dye Jiggs

Dryers

Tenters

Calenders



Mercerizing
Ranges

Dyeing
Ranges

Finishing
Ranges

The illustration above shows one of the types of gas singers which we manufacture. It has eight burners arranged for threading up in various ways to singe one or both sides of the fabric. We also manufacture oil burner Plate Singers

We Build Only The Best

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NEW YORK OFFICE:
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THE
TEXTILE-FINISHING
MACHINERY
CO

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:
WHITEHEAD, EMMANS, LTD.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE:
H. G. MAYER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Whitin Machine Works

Whitinsville, Mass.

October 22, 1925

Dear Mr. Mill Man:

In calling your attention to Mr. Frank L. Crockett we are bringing to your notice one side of the service at your disposal which is often lost sight of.

Mr. Crockett is a real inventor and, in addition to this, he has many years of practical experience in curing the ailments which, from time to time, have descended upon our Combers. Many of the improvements to be found in our Combing Machinery are due directly to his efforts.

Mr. Crockett is one of several who, although they are often in the mills, of necessity devote the large part of their time to research work, and research work, although invisible, accrues to your benefit.

If there are any experiments which you would like to have made, the results of which you think would be of value, let us know of them and we will be only too glad to put our facilities at your disposal.

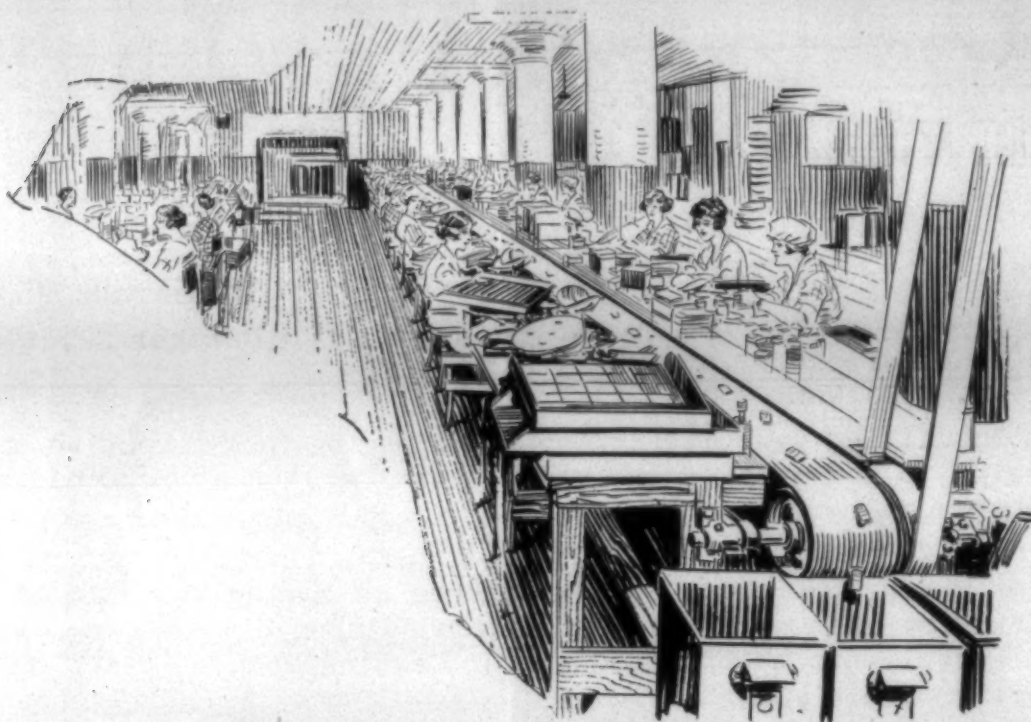
Yours sincerely,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS



Mr. F. L. Crockett

AT
YOUR
SERVICE



What kind of equipment will give your plant the best opportunity to sell its product

NO general statement will fully answer such a question; yet it is an exceedingly important question to settle before a new factory is equipped.

No one person's decision should determine what shall be put in. The sales department should apply its experience and vision on the future outlook in order that probable trends may be anticipated. It requires sound engineering judgment to determine how much capital can be invested and what choice of machinery should be made in order to provide the proper equipment for a reasonable amount of flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Let the Engineer help you foresee the equipment needs of your plant.

Write for a copy of "Factories for the Future." It describes some typical plants where the designs anticipated future requirements.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville
South Carolina

627 Tennessee Elec. Power Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn.





Republic Cotton Mills
Great Falls, S. C.
Robert S. Mebane, Pres.
Hal. B. Mebane,
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No. 3 Mill, Cotton and Silk Mixed Goods
10,000 Silk Spindles, 1,000 Looms

No. 1 and No. 2 Mill
58,848 Spindles
2,320 Looms
Print Cloths

After Fourteen Years of Satisfaction

We installed our first Unit Parks-Cramer Humidifier fourteen years ago in Mill No. 1; then four years later our second Unit in Mill No. 2, and last year our third Unit in Mill No. 3.

It has been very interesting to note the improvements in your system during this period of time. Nevertheless, our first Unit, after fourteen years of service, is now giving perfect satisfaction and doing efficient work.

We manufacture a varied line of fabrics in our three Mills, ranging from all cotton goods to cotton and silk, Rayon and pure silk, and our work runs uniformly well, regardless of climatic changes. We justly attribute a large share of the credit for this condition to the service rendered by your Humidifier.

It is a real pleasure to endorse in the highest terms the Parks-Cramer Humidifying System.

Yours very truly,

REPUBLIC COTTON MILLS

Robert S. Mebane
PRESIDENT.

RSM'B



Parks-Cramer Company
Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning
Fitchburg Boston Charlotte



Right Regain



Now in Every Type —Allis-Chalmers Excellence

Thousands of electric motor users have been accustomed to Allis-Chalmers motors exclusively, for all purposes. Confidence in Allis-Chalmers rests upon a long series of impressive developments in motor design. Now comes the latest addition to the Allis-Chalmers line—an induction motor equipped with Timken Tapered Roller Bearings.

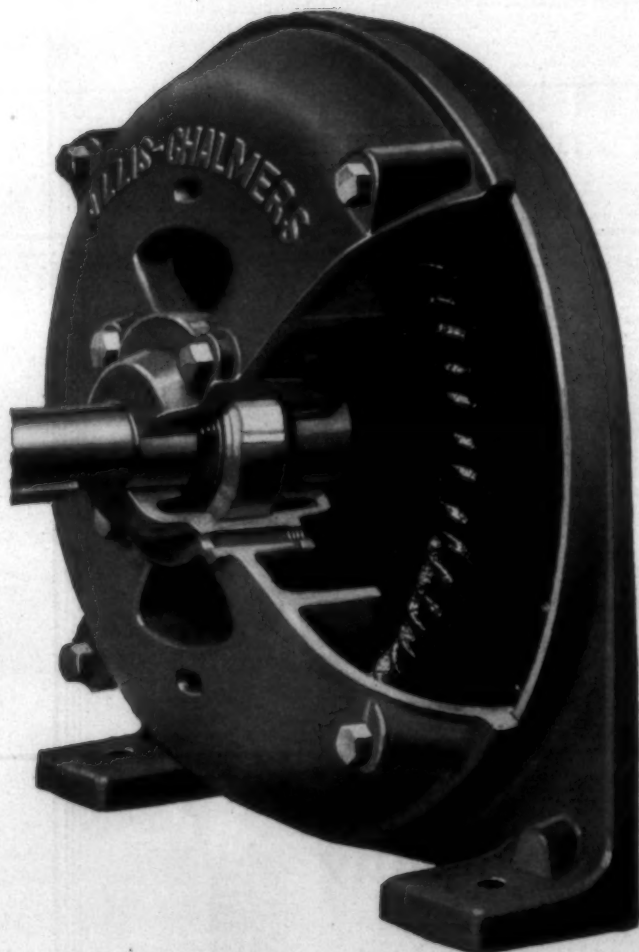
Into Allis-Chalmers motors have been incorporated the typical advantages of tapered roller bearings, so completely endorsed in dozens of other exacting applications. Friction at a minimum, lubrication at rare intervals, permanent alignment, protection from thrust and shock—these coveted betterments are now obtainable in Allis-Chalmers induction motors.

Add such well known Allis-Chalmers refinements as electric steel frames, distortionless cores, silver-brazed rotor bars and uniform cooling. The result is a motor that expresses highest development in electric motor design.

Lower cost of operation, negligible upkeep, and security against interrupted service are the logical outcome of latest Allis-Chalmers advancements. A request will bring complete information on Allis-Chalmers roller bearing motors, or on any type of Allis-Chalmers motor.

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Milwaukee

*District Sales Offices
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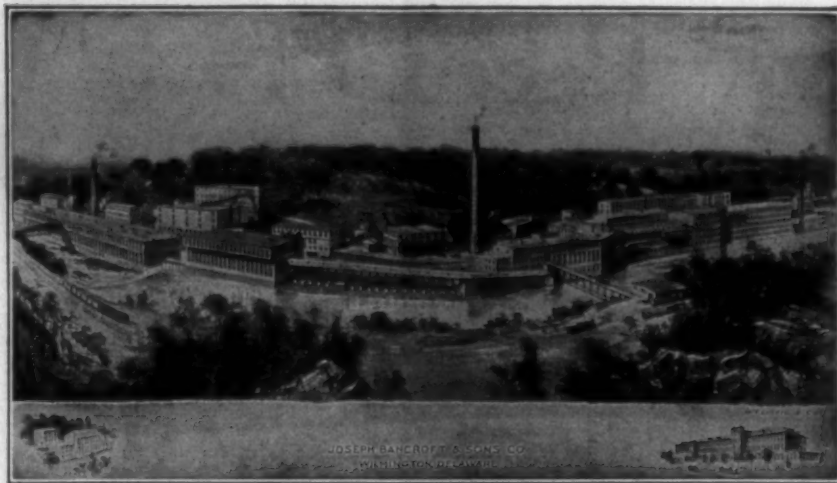


ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS

Joseph Bancroft
1831

Joseph Bancroft & Sons
1865

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
1889



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VOL. 29

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925

NUMBER 8

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association was called to order at 9:30 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October, 1925, in the auditorium of the Service Station of the Columbus Electric & Power Company, in the City of Columbus, Ga., by O. D. Grimes, of Athens, the President of the Association.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Gentlemen, we will come to order, and stand while the Rev. Robert M. Stimson delivers the Invocation.

INVOCATION

By Rev. Robert M. Stimson, Columbus, Ga.

Our Gracious Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all Thy blessings given us. We thank Thee for this beautiful morning given to us from Thy hand. We thank Thee for health and the comfort of our homes, that Thou hast given us.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that every program that makes for the progress of man, means the glory of Thy great and holy name, and we are quite sure, as this body of men come to this city to discuss the important matters connected with their business life, in the end the result will be that Thy great name will be glorified, for such deliberation means not only the progress of their own business, but of humanity.

We thank Thee for the business interests of our city and for the status of this nation. We thank Thee that it is men of God, who control these great business concerns, and we wish to invoke Thy richest blessings upon these Thy servants as they have come here to discuss plans concerning their business. We pray Thee that Thou wilt richly bless them individually. Bless their homes, from which they have come, and watch over and keep their loved ones in their absence.

We pray, our Father, that in all of their deliberations they may feel the presence of their God. We pray that their coming may be a blessing to our city, and that our city may be a blessing to each of them. We thank Thee for these things, and pray Thee that they may be richly blessed in all of their deliberations. These things we ask, with the forgiveness of our sins, in the name of Jesus our Lord.—Amen.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Gentlemen, we will now have an address of welcome by the Mayor of the City of Columbus, Hon. J. Homer Dimon, who will also introduce to us General Wells. (Applause).

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Hon. J. Homer Dimon, Mayor of the City of Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Southern Textile Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a pleasure and privilege to welcome you this morning to Columbus, to this community. We think Columbus is the best town in Georgia, and indeed the very best town in Dixie. We want each and every one of you to have a good time while you are here. Would like to talk to you for a while, and tell you many interesting about Columbus, about her people, and her industries, but you would not care so much for me to take up a very great amount of your time, and I will refrain from doing this. We claim for Columbus a city of industrial prestige, a city of beauty and great activity—and a people of culture and thrift, 100 per cent American.

We hope that each one of you will be delighted with your stay in Columbus, and that the impression formed will be such that you will always talk about us—the good things about us of course.

The dominant industry of our city is the one you represent—Textile Manufacturing, employing about a half million spindles and many thousands of operatives.

There are 14 textile mills in Columbus, and all are managed by men of brains, who have visions. They are concerned of course for the profits from their investments, but at the same time they are deeply concerned, and have a sympathetic interest in, the welfare of those who produce the goods, whether those producers be the executive heads or the men and women, who toil and labor.

The Textile Industry is not only the dominant industry in this community, but I suppose also in all of the communities represented here today. You are the executive producers. You have organized for certain purposes and aims, and whatever the purposes and aims of your organization, the dominant object should be service and co-operation. If you are so inspired, compensation will as a rule take care of itself.

I believe it can be truthfully said that not since the birthday of our independence has there been such splendid evidences of co-operation on the part of capital and labor, employer and employee, as at the present time.

While it is largely true that on the skill and efficiency of the employee depends the progress we are able to achieve in industry, yet it is equally true that the quality of this skill and efficiency and loyalty is determined, in a large measure, by the spirit of the

chief executives. This spirit is transmitted to the producing executives and through them to the employees.

As a stream can only rise as high as its source, so in industry the spirit of the institution, which lies right at the heart of the official organization of the personnel, can only reach the height and inspire a quality of action, service and co-operation, which is understood and felt at the head.

It's a true statement that the man or the woman, who works only with his or her hands, is a laborer; the man or the woman, who works with his or her hands and head, is an artisan; but the man or the woman, who works with his or her hands, head, and heart, can truly be called an artist.

You should learn to think. The man or the woman, who thinks, thinks he or she may have a job, may have to work to do; but the man or the woman, who thinks and thinks and thinks and thinks, will be an executive, a superior officer.

Gentlemen, I repeat you are organized for a purpose. The holding of this semi-annual convention in Columbus is for a purpose, and the very fact that you can organize is conclusive proof that you are just like most other folks. May your deliberations be fraught with a spirit of service and co-operation. Remember that the strength of the pack is the wolf, and the strength of the wolf is the pack.

I never appear before a convention of this kind, that I am not reminded of a story. Two farmer boys were plowing in adjoining fields, and, as they came closer together. They drew up at a dividing fence between them, and each went into the other's work to some extent. George said "Henry, I notice in plowing your field you leave it perfectly smooth. I don't seem to know how to do that. My work is rough." He explained to him how to overcome that. It was very simple, by some attachment to the plow. The other one stated "I notice you have some difficulty in getting your mule to travel at a rate of speed sufficient to accomplish what you should, and you have to push him along with a heavy stick." He said, "It is easy to get him out of his ordinary gait by reaching down and getting a little sand, and throwing it up on his back, and you have to do that at different periods." Those two men in that short conference gained some information, that helped each other. That is true in all of your conventions, but you must remember that you get out of them just what you put into them. If you come here, and don't do anything, don't put anything into the convention, you cannot hope to derive from this gathering what you should. Don't any of you be like the boy, who, when he was asked on Monday morning how he enjoyed the sermon the day before, stated "Well, the beginning and the end were all right, but I didn't enjoy the middle of it." He went to sleep during the service. That's the reason he didn't enjoy the middle of it. Don't any of you be like that boy. Neither should any one in this gathering be like the fellow, who when he came to the end of life's journey, was buried in a potter's field, and on his tombstone it was stated that he was the best whistler in the community. Don't be just a whistler, be something.

I believe, gentlemen, there exists in Columbus as fine a spirit of co-operation on the part of our splendid executives in the industry, the productive executives, and the operatives, as is enjoyed in any industrial community. While here in Columbus, I hope you will catch this spirit of co-operation and service, that thus characterizes the men of industry in this community, officers and shop leaders, those who furnish the capital and executive leaders with those, who direct the various departments, in harmonizing the production. Any may these convention days be the most pleasant and profitable you have ever spent. We are glad to have you hold your convention here. We welcome you to our homes and our hearts are open to receive you.

I never appear before a convention of this kind, that I do not think of Mr. Sims' statement of the first convention, and of what Elbert Hubbard had to say on his article "Get Together."

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have right near us Fort Benning, the world's largest infantry training school. This institution is to the infantry of the Army what the industrial school is to the educational system. It is there that they work out problems in actual practice as they come up in warfare. We have present with us the head of that great institution, the Commandant, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Brigadier General Briant H. Wells. (Applause).

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Brigadier General Briant H. Wells, Commandant at Fort Benning, Ga.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have not come with any speech. I was only asked to come down and extend an invitation to you gentlemen to come out to Fort Benning.

While the Mayor has been speaking, I have been trying to think, if I could, of what there was in common between the Army and an Association of this kind, what there could be of interest in the Army to you gentlemen. My mind first turned to textiles, and the use we make of textiles in the Army. That thought had a rather disagreeable effect on my mind because the largest use of textiles in the Army is uniforms, and the manufacturers of America have never yet in the twenty-seven years I have been in the Army been able to make us cloth for uniforms that will be durable and

(Continued on Page 12)

National Association Wants Tariff Reform

IN their report to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the tariff and taxation committee, at the annual meeting being held in Boston stated that the imports of countable cotton cloths showed marked variation in volume during the twelve months ended July 31, 1925.

A vital defect of the present law is the flexible provisions which "are based on a theory of competitive protective tariff," the committee finds. "Even on this basis, its provisions are impossible of application."

Concerning cotton cloth imports, the committee reported:

Ward Thoron is chairman of the committee, and the other members are: J. Arthur Alwood, Albert Greene Duncan, Russell H. Leonard, William B. MacColl, William S. Peppereil, John E. Reusmaniere and John Sullivan.

"During the first four months, August-November, 1924, they were at the rate of 157 million square yards per annum, that is below the average for the whole year 1924. During the next four months, December 1924-March 1925, they increased to the high rate of 242 million square yards per annum, almost equalling the average of the year 1923, which was much the highest in thirty years. The statistics covering the most recent four months, April-July, 1925, show a marked reduction in volume, the rate having fallen to 83 million square yards per annum, with a strong declining tendency at the close of the period," the report states.

"When we classify these importations by averaging yarn numbers, we have the following showing:

	Aug.-Nov. 1924.	Dec.-Mar. 1924-25.	Apr.-July 1925.
20s & un.	1,480,807	2,086,218	1,798,168
21s to 40s	18,071,476	31,214,298	10,153,405
41s to 60s	21,507,163	22,459,558	5,937,521
61s to 80s	4,871,776	6,216,645	4,076,240
81s to 100s	6,265,040	8,251,774	4,726,642
Ab'e. 100s	181,746	428,082	319,392
Total	52,378,008	70,656,573	27,011,368
Equivalent per annum			

rate 157,134,024 21,969,719 81,034,104

"Possibly there may have been a seasonal slack in importation during the April-July, 1925, period, so we should scarcely be justified in risking the conclusion that these recent conditions promise for the immediate future a more effective functioning of the tariff than has been experienced for six years.

Imports Mostly Finer Counts.

"The finer counts cloths still represent the bulk of the importations, and in these the factor of fashions has such an important bearing on the volume of the demand, that any interpretation of the drift of the statistics is not easy.

"There are some incomplete statistics, covering three full half-year periods, beginning March, 1924, and ending August, 1925, relating to im-

portations in several groups of kinds of cotton fabrics at the principal ports of the United States. We have summarized them here in order that the members may draw such inferences from them as they deem proper.

	—Square Yards—Imported—		
	Mar.-Aug. 1924.	Sept.-Feb. 1924-25.	Mar.-Aug. 1925.
Broadcloths and Poplins	35,869,267	62,436,383	25,748,334
Sateens (8 harness No. 1)	2,708,069	1,975,649	1,583,261
Lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics and similar fine goods of average yarn No. 40s and above	3,881,644	6,236,526	5,103,309
Voiles, plain and fancy	4,775,857	2,912,193	2,225,498
Crepes	2,634,638	3,575,202	1,507,733
Ginghams, two or more colors averaging 20s to 59s yarn numbers	1,326,191	705,304	592,293
Ratines	1,286,496	318,940	25,476
Dotted Swiss	825,157	147,891	94,192
Jacquard woven cloths	1,055,637	355,538	280,610

Offers Causes of Situation.

"Referring to the first group of statistics submitted, it would be of value to know the reasons why the tariff was apparently so much more effective during the last four months of the period under review than at any other time for six years. Of the more likely factors that may have favorable influenced the situation, the following three more particularly suggest themselves:

"1. The decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar in the English market, due to the rise in sterling exchange after the restoration of the gold basis in England in April, 1925.

"2. The readjustment to slightly lower costs which the American mills made in January of this year.

"3. The stagnation in demand during the period in question, which must have materially slackened the distribution of the excessively heavy importation made during the preceding four months. The hesitation of distributors, so marked in their hand-to-mouth buying from domestic manufacturers, possibly extended to their dealings with importers.

Says Tariff Misunderstood.

"It seems to us that there is much popular misunderstanding both in regard to the tariff and in regard to the relation of the cotton industry to it. There is also a lack of appreciation on the part of the manufacturers themselves and of their employees as to what a tariff can do for them. A suitable tariff can hold in check foreign competition; and the cotton industry is confronted with both.

"The public has a conviction that a tariff unduly increase the cost to them of the products of the industries protected by it and puts the blame for high prices generally on the policy of protection.

"The manufacturers have an equally unjustified belief in the tariff as a cureall for all their troubles.

"Conservative statesmen, having a grasp of the economic necessities of industry, and of the importance to the country as a whole of industry being prosperous, have taken refuge in the palatable but unsound formu-

la of protection based on equalizing the costs of production at home and abroad, and have vainly sought some method of scientifically determining what these differences to be equalized really are. In other words, the country has been fed up with the

idea of competitive protection, which, if any one pauses a moment to think about it, is contradiction in terms. A competitive tariff is nothing but the ideal tariff for revenue and does not protect.

Gives Existing Law's Merits.

"The merits of the existing tariff law, so far as it applies to cotton manufacturers, is that, for most of our products, it holds our home market clear of foreign interference, and reserves it for the very acute competition of domestic manufacturers among themselves. The question of whether the rate of accomplishing this is under certain or all conditions unnecessarily high is of no real importance. The one thing of vital importance is that it should not be too low to be effective at all times.

"The reason why an unnecessarily high rate is not harmful is because in a highly competitive industry like the cotton industry, scattered as it is over twenty-two States of the Union, operated under every possible variety of manufacturing conditions, its products are bound to be sold at the lowest possible price at which the American manufacturer can afford to sell, in view of the relatively higher basis of costs under which he is forced to manufacture.

"The none too friendly Tariff Board of 1911 was forced to recognize this fact; and in stating its conclusions on the effects of the highly criticised rates in the Payne-Aldrich cotton schedule, it said:

"The effect of the present tariff then in most cases is not so much to add the duty to the domestic manufacturer's price as to secure him the American market, and in the case of most articles of widest consumption to prevent the competition of the foreign manufacturer, either in normal or abnormal times."

Should Secure American Market.

"This to our minds is the ideal of what a tariff should do. It should secure the American market to the American manufacturer without unnecessarily adding the duty to his price.

"Periodically for one reason or another, an effort is made to develop antagonism between agricul-

ture and industry. The farmers are told that the tariff is responsible for the present high prices of commodities and that the cause of it is that the protective duty is added to the price of everything they see or need. Elaborate calculations, which have no possible basis in fact, are broadcast, purporting to show what this added cost annually amounts to in the aggregate. In making statements of this kind they are stating as a fact a thing which is not true of any competitive industry like the cotton industry.

"The average rate of duty collected on countable cotton cloths under the present tariff is at least 20 per cent lower than the lowest average duty collected any year under any tariff in force between 1893 and 1913. Our statistics for comparison run through the year 1923. If there were any sound basis for their reasoning prices today should be lower than pre-war prices, while as a matter of fact they are more than twice as high.

Lays High Prices to Labor.

"High prices in this country are due, in final analysis, to high labor costs during and since the war, acting and reacting on the prices of every service the community requires on every article manufactured it uses. These high labor costs are reflected both in the costs of raw materials and manufacturing as well as in the costs of distribution. Perhaps the most illogical of all of these are the increases in cost of distribution. It seems hard to understand why an article should cost twice as much to make, unless the volume of its distribution has been cut in half or the cost of doing business as a distributor has doubled.

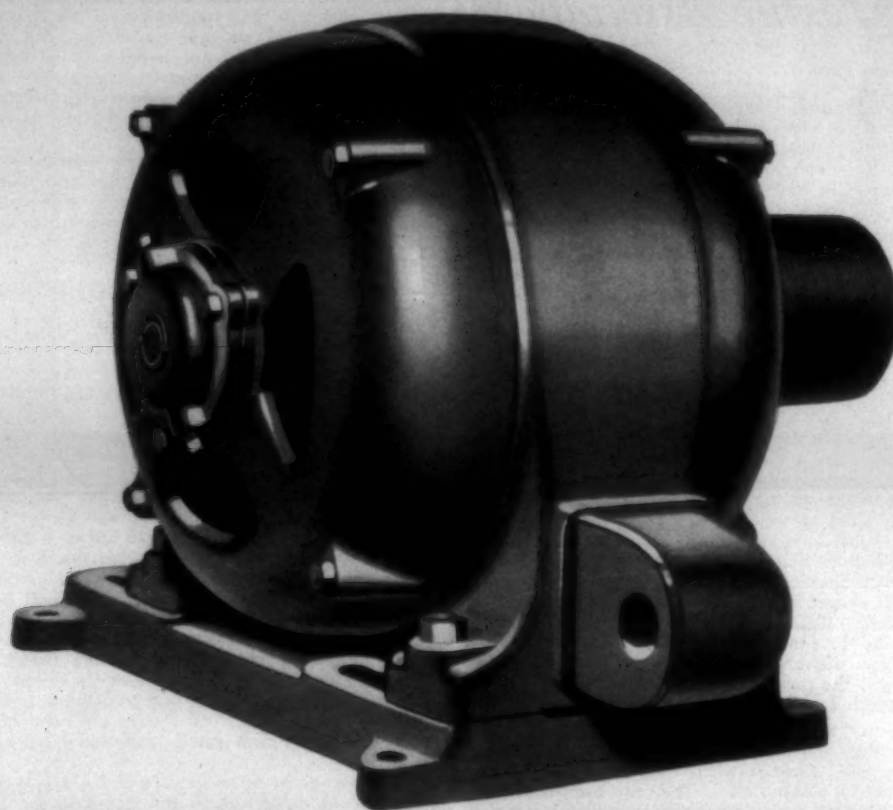
"Though labor may be paid twice as much as before the war, it cannot purchase twice as much with this high wage. The high labor costs, without a compensating proportionate advantage to labor in purchasing power, are due to a fatal economic policy of our Government during the war.

"There was a conscription of an important part of our man power for military purposes and a corresponding decrease in the supply of labor for agricultural, mercantile and industrial purposes. The Government, instead of conscripting labor for productive purposes as it had in the case of the men for its military forces, went into acute competition with the war industries and the peace industries for the residue of agricultural, mercantile and industrial labor. The consequence of such a policy was to more than double the dollar cost of labor and of the fruits of labor.

Industrial Labor Profited by Rise.

"Labor industrial, and to a lesser extent labor mercantile, profited in the increase in dollar wages more than it suffered by reason of the increase in cost of living due to the rise in prices for the services it rendered and which it ultimately repurchased in cost of living. This

(Continued on Page 44)



The Motor That Will Carry Sustained Overloads

The experienced mill operator prefers the old-time motor because it has more overload capacity than most modern motors. The same exceptional liberality in rating has been maintained in Fairbanks-Morse motors through twenty years of improvement in design.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE BALL-BEARING MOTORS with a 40-degree

and overload rating make it unnecessary to allow for overloads in applying these motors to textile drives. Over-size motors need not be selected for temporary loads of unusual severity.

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Twenty-five branches throughout the United States

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OF

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Please send a copy of the special book on textile motors

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Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 3)

hold its color. Of course, I have reference to cotton textures. If you can make a cotton drill uniform that has a fast dye in it of olive drab color, your fortunes are made. We can get it from Germany and from England, but not in America, and I don't suppose many of you have thought of it. There are many other things, such as tentage, and we have never been able to get it. It won't stand the sun. Of course, I mean cotton. We can get the wool pretty good. Now, that is more or less commercial, and I pass from that.

Then it occurred to me that the thing of real interest to you, that should be of real interest to you, is the fact that the Army is your institution. It is a part of the people. In our system, our military policy, it is a civilian army. An army has either got to be a professional army or one of the people. We have chosen that it be one of the people. Our present military policy will not work unless it has the support of our people. The only other kind you can have is a professional army. When in time of war the civilian is impressed into service, he needs the instruction necessary to fit him to be a soldier. Our system is such that any of you men or your sons may progress as far as your or their ability will warrant any time you or they may choose in the science of military tactics. Indeed they have the same studies as those the regular Army are endeavoring to master. You people have given us that system by our representative form of government. The laws have been passed that way, and that is right. It is a democratic and an economical system. A great many people in this country today say "We don't want any army at all." All right; let's accept that point of view; what's going to happen to us, if we have not any army? Someone else comes and gets something we want. That has not been the history of the world, and I don't know of anything that is a better guide. Judging by the experience of the past, I have never been able to see far enough to see the day when we can dispense with this proper insurance protection. My opinion has always been that the Army is in a two-fold obligation in its service to the Government. The first is to learn how to fight and to protect Government officers, if we have to fight. The second is to study the ways, whereby war can be avoided, and that last phase is just as important as the first; and the proper preparation for defense will deter any nation from jumping on us. So much for that.

I don't think civilians as a rule think very much about the Army. It does not come in contact with their daily lives, and they don't want to think about it. They are busy with their own affairs. They only think about it when they have to. They are compelled to, when war comes on, to think of nothing else. They are compelled to think about it, too, when some one like Col. Mitchell makes some sensational statements about it, and expects everyone to be concerned over what he has to say. You are compelled on occasions like this to think about it, when the gentlemen in charge of your entertainment here consent to give us a part of your time, and bring you out to Fort Benning.

Inasmuch as you are coming out there, I think it is proper to give you a little outline of the place you are coming to visit. In the educational system for the military service we have what we call Special Service Schools and General Service Schools. You are all familiar with the fact that the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineering, Air Service, and Medical Department, all go to make up the Army. Each one of these branches has its own special Service School, where the officers of that particular branch—in this case the Infantry—are brought together for the purpose of developing the technique and tactics of their particular branch of the service. Officers are trained as specialists in the Infantry. Then later they go to Fort Leavenworth, where they are merged with officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and the other branches, and there they are taught the tactics and technique of the combined Army in those large units, where Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Air Service, and Medical Departments are all brought together under the command of some one officer, who must of course have had experience in all these branches.

This Special Service School out at Benning is an Infantry School. In case you don't know it, I want to suggest to you what the Infantry is to the Army. The Infantryman is commonly known in the Army as the doughboy. During the World War, when the word "doughboy" was used, the common understanding was that he was a soldier. He was not a doughboy unless he was an Infantryman. Now there are about 250 officers sent from our Infantry regiments throughout the country, who come here to take a nine-months' course of instruction, where we have a laboratory, so to speak. We give them the practical training in the technique and tactics of infantry weapons from the smallest unit up to those used by an Infantry Brigade. There are certain arms that habitually function in the Infantry, just as there is in Artillery, Cavalry, Gas Service, Engineering, and Signal Corps. They are all necessary to help the Infantry forward. There are certain arms of the service, which I have just mentioned, that habitually function with the Infantry, which are necessary to help the Infantry forward. You cannot wage a successful campaign, one vigorous enough to win a war, unless you can and are prepared to send men over the top and gain an objective. What is the objective? It is the enemy. An enemy is not going to move out of his trenches, out of his strong place, by being bombarded by airplanes, or harassed by artillery, or scared out of it by charging cavalry because they cannot get through to him. All of those are going to have a decided effect upon him, but the thing that makes him give in and surrender is the presence of the doughboy approaching him with bayonets, and he sees that the time has come when he must stand there in hand-to-hand conflict and fight it out or surrender. That produces the victory. That is the final end of the thing. You can shell a town or a city; you could shell the city of New York or the city of London, and it would not produce a victory. The British and French were shelled by airplanes and Big Berthas during the World War, and they were a source of great irritation to the people, but it had nothing to do with breaking their will or making them surrender. In fact, I have often thought that it had the opposite effect. It made women and children move out of town. It put the French and British people to a great deal of expense and annoyance in moving large numbers of people, in taking trains to do it, when they needed the trains for other purposes, but it had no effect whatsoever on the outcome of the war. Nothing will ever have effect on the outcome of a war until you are prepared to put the men behind the guns in the place where they come to hand-to-hand conflict. You don't often have to do it, but you have got to be prepared to do it. That is our idea of the Infantry, and that is the reason we make the claim for it that we do. I notice in this morning's paper that General Summerall before the Air Board makes that statement.

This institution at Benning is intended to train officers in time of peace to go out into your communities, among the colleges, where R. O. T. C. units are, amongst the National Guard, and the Civilian Military Training Camps, and furnish properly trained instructors of your boys, who are to continue this instruction, and help in any way

they can in the perfection of our military establishment. So far as the Infantry is concerned, they are thus trained out at Fort Benning. You will be out today, and it does not happen that we have staged one of our regular demonstrations for the benefit of students, as this does not happen to be a scheduled demonstration for this day particularly. As those are somewhat expensive, we cannot stage them for occasions of this kind, but we have staged a particular one for your benefit, in which you will see all of the Infantry weapons, the way they work, and there will be officers there to explain to you what their purposes are.

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you, and it is a great satisfaction that the committee members managing your entertainment here has given us part of your very valuable time. I thank you, and I will see you all later. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: The reply to these two addresses will be made by A. B. Carter. (Applause).

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

By A. B. Carter, of Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Mayor and General Wells, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We appreciate very much your invitation to visit your Camp, and we will avail ourselves of the opportunity, and I speak for the members when I say that I know we will enjoy it.

General Wells, when you mentioned the cloth, of which the uniforms are made, I saw my friend, Gordon Cobb, right there waiting for an opportunity to get a good line on that coat, and I think, if you met with us a year from now, you would find that we can and will manufacture just what you want. (Applause). You are talking to men today who can do it, and they will do it. (Applause).

Mr. Mayor, we realize that we are in a good town. We realize that Columbus is one of the oldest cotton manufacturing towns in the country. Some of your mills date back to 1850. You know George Murphy was in Atlanta a while. We have been bragging about having the biggest cotton mill in the world over in Greenville. Well, George Murphy is the only man, when we have talked about that, that has bragged on Columbus, and that is accounted for by reason of the fact that he just recently came from Atlanta. (Laughter). I wrote my friend, Davidson, over here, and asked him if he could give me some points about Columbus, and he didn't brag much.

I want to say that I am sure you know how to entertain in Columbus, and, while we have not such a big crowd, they are men who have come up from the ranks, and some of them have done pretty well, and I am sure Columbus is going to show them a good time.

I am not going to make a speech. I just want to thank you gentlemen for the opportunity of going out to the Camp to see this demonstration, and to thank you very much, Mr. Mayor, for your kind words to this Association. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Gentlemen (meaning the Mayor and General Wells) before you go let me say this somewhat in the nature of an apology. This Association has about 1,300 members. The attendance here today does not indicate that, but it is due to more reasons than one that the members are not here today. They have troubles at home, due to the persistent drought in Georgia and other troubles, but the main reason is that Columbus is on the edge of the territory, in which the members live. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia have more members in this Association than any other States. The Association membership covers the entire South, but we did not expect a large crowd in Columbus today, not because Columbus did not or would not welcome us properly here, but it is due to the fact that it is so far for some of the members to come. I merely mention that to say that our Association is really an important Association, and we have indeed one with a large membership. We thank you, gentlemen.

I would like to read you a letter that I received this morning from George S. Harris, who is President of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. I know Mr. Harris quite well, and I am sure that Mr. Harris did not write this letter merely to be writing us a letter. He signs it "Very sincerely yours," and I know he means this letter sincerely. He addresses it to myself as President of this Association:

Atlanta, Ga., October 14, 1925.

Mr. Oscar D. Grimes, President,
Southern Textile Association,
Columbus, Ga.

Dear Mr. Grimes:

I sincerely regret that I am unable to be present in person to express to your Association our gratitude in having your meeting in our State. As I have said before, the entire Southern textile industry appreciates the excellent work your Association is doing, and sincerely hope that nothing will interfere with your progress. I feel sure that Columbus will sustain the State's reputation for hospitality. I have never seen Columbus fail, and only wish that I could also be with you to enjoy the fun.

Please extend to the members of your Association the greetings of our Association. You have my best wishes for a successful meeting, and we hope that you will return to us at an early date.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEORGE S. HARRIS.

Next on the program is the report of the General Chairman of Sectional Meetings by Mr. Gordon Cobb. (Applause).

REPORT OF GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF SECTIONAL MEETINGS

By F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C.

Gentlemen:

As some of the items I wish to mention are entirely unrelated, I could not hope to arrange this report to carry a continuous line of thought. Therefore I will present them to you in numerical order, so to speak.

Since our June meeting I have done considerable work to get the Southern Textile Association recognized by the American Engineering Standards Committee of New York, and have been partially successful, as I will explain later, but before explaining about the American Engineering Standards Committee and the Bureau of Standards at Washington

(Continued on Page 15)

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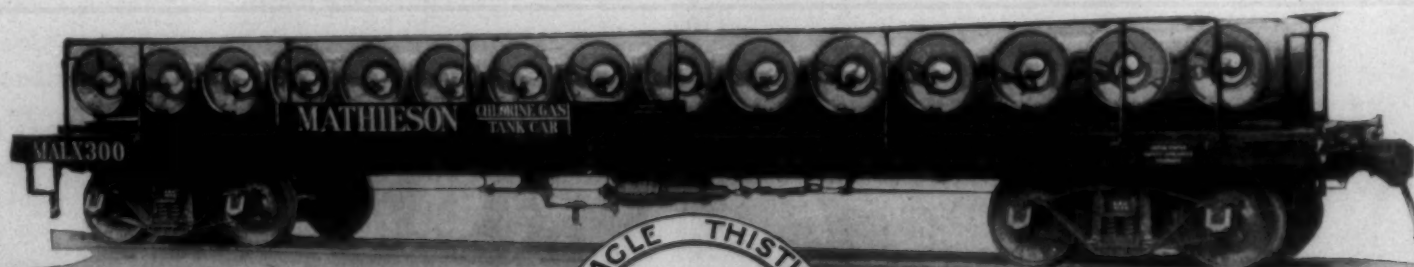
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Development of Rayon Industry

(Continued from Last Week)

Constant Amount of Solution Must Be Pumped Through Jet.

To obtain a uniform weight and length of fibre per minute a constant amount of solution has to be pumped through the jet, which is done by individual regulators or pumps operating constantly at the same speed and accordingly forcing the same amount of mass through the spinning system. Each hole in the spinneret represents a separate filament which precipitates separately. The previously described physical and chemical conditions of a setting bath are selected in such a way as to insure at all times the same composition, concentration temperature to obtain uniformity of product. At the same time, its coagulating ability must be such as to eliminate the sticking together of the individual fine filaments. The spin holes are usually round, but the cross section of an ejected filament depends on the composition of the setting bath. For instance, according to the Stearn patent, the spin bath containing ammonium chloride or ammonium sulfate precipitates a filament which appears under the microscope as a glassy cylinder. The modern tendency in the rayon industry is to produce a rather flat

Address of Dr. M. G. Tuft, technical director of the Industrial Fibre Company, Cleveland, O., delivered before the American Chemical Society, at New York.

filament in the form of a ribbon, which can be obtained by a more rapid precipitation, whereby the cellulose hydrate forming the filament flattens immediately after the xanthate compound is broken up by coagulation in the acid bath. This is done by a spinning bath which contains usually diluted sulfuric acid and inorganic salts such as Glauber salt, or in the centrifugal system, sulfuric acid and glucose.

Precipitated Flat Fibre.

Precipitated flat fibre is of importance to the textile industry as the covering power of such fibre is much higher, or, in other words, the weaver and knitter are able to obtain higher yardage of cloth woven or knitted from the same weight of silk yarn, as the filling capacity depends on the cross sectional area of the fibre and for this reason the fibre spun in the shape of a flat ribbon is better and therefore in greater demand.

Necessary to Dehydrate Thread.

After spinning, the viscose thread is an irreversible colloid in a hydrated condition. It is necessary to dehydrate this thread under tension to

prevent contraction in drying and produce a bright, lustrous fibre. It is done after the freshly-produced fibre containing impurities from the spinning process has been washed carefully with water, which removes, by dilution, acids, salts and other components of the setting bath.

Applying Twist.

After washing, if the spool system has been used, a twist must be applied. Twisting gives the yarn more strength by mutual friction of the filaments, and also protects the yarn from fuzz, which would occur if the single fine filament is unprotected. The usual twist given to viscose yarn is $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns per inch of length, and is done on twisting machines where the spools with raw silk are placed after drying on fast-rotating spindles driven by an endless belt. During the rotation the yarn delivered to the take-up spool is twisting between the spin spool and a fixed point, which is represented by the take-up spool or bobbin.

The next process is the setting of twist by humidification, by which single filaments adhere more to each other and the yarn remains straight.

The twisted raw yarn is now reeled into skeins on reeling machines on which the thread is delivered from the bobbins to reels, the latter being connected with a clock which measures the length of the skeined yarn. The machines are also equipped with automatic stopping devices which stop the reel when a thread breaks, and the clock allows only a definite length of yarn to be reeled into a skein. After the proper length of yarn is reached the clock device stops the reeler, the frame with completed skeins is removed, and the reeling is continued on the next reel.

Diamond Formations of Regular Intervals.

The skeins are made in such a manner that diamond formations are present at regular intervals. Tie bands made of cotton thread or artificial silk waste are inserted to keep the threads in their proper place, so that tangling of the yarn is prevented when the skein is later wound on cops, spools, bobbins or quills. These are the usual formations adopted by the textile industries employing rayon for weaving, knitting and other textile operations.

Washing Out Insoluble Impurities.

At this stage the yarn in the commercial form of skeins is still not a finished product from the chemical standpoint, as it contains insoluble

(Continued on Page 47)

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MEETING OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 12)

I wish to give you a brief outline of the work preceding and what it is about. Several years ago, in fact, in 1916, we started out with this idea: That, if it were practicable for you to call to your office fifty of the most expert carders in the South, and fifty of the superintendents from the most successful mills in the South, and ask that body of one hundred men any particular question about carding—say, for example, that you asked them what they had found to be from their own experience the best feed for a beater on a finisher picker, and the beats per inch of American one-inch cotton to produce the strongest and most even number 30s yarn—and suppose for example that seventy-five out of that one hundred men were to give you practically the same answer, then would you not think you were getting pretty good information? If your mill was not pretty well in line with what those seventy-five men had told you, would you not begin to look into it, and see if you were not wrong?

With this idea in view, we started a questionnaire system with the idea of compiling information from the majority of mills, and giving that information to the members of the Southern Textile Association at our Semi-Annual Meeting. Out of this system grew the Sectional Meetings, the first of which was held under Mr. Boyd's regime at Charlotte, I believe.

Now we have done considerable work in sectional meetings. We have done a great deal of good work in sectional meetings. The mills all over the South have benefited by that work. It does seem as if we had covered a very wide range of subjects. We have discussed every manufacturing problem in the mills in the sectional meetings. It does seem that now is the time to begin to get down to brass tacks, so to speak, and begin to get definite information, which can have the approval of the Southern Textile Association as practically a standard until we find something better. What few standards we have you all know have been set up by the machinery dealers in the textile schools, and theoretical men. You know whether your mill is complying with those standards or not. Then, if the majority of the mills in the South are not complying with those standards, surely there must be something wrong. Either the standards are wrong, or the majority of the most successful mills in the South are wrong. We are laying plans for the practical men to have something to say about setting up these standards.

Gentlemen, all big business realizes that standardizing today is the most important step towards industrial efficiency. In my search for information along this line I received the shock of my life, when I began to find out the vast amount of work that has been done in practically every big business in the whole country except textiles. The American Engineering Standards Committee consists of nine National engineering societies, several departments of our own Government, and nineteen National Associations, which cover practically every industry in the world except textiles. I would just like to give you an idea of how vast a field that covers, and I want you to notice the list of the American Engineering Standards Committee in their book. There is page after page of it, representing practically every industry in the whole country. For example, the National Coal Association, the Motor and Accessories Manufacturers' Associations, Motor Truck Associations, Motor Vehicle Associations, Heating and Piping Contractors,

Federal Ship Building Company, Electric Light and Power Companies, Brick Manufacturers' Associations, Bell Telephone Companies, Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Associations (getting pretty close), Railway Associations, consisting of seven divisions, Institute of Steel Construction, Institute of Consulting Engineers, and so on and so forth, representing practically every industry in the whole country except the textile industry.

Can't you see, gentlemen, that if we don't get into this standardization business somebody is going to do it for us? Don't you also see that it will be to the best interest of the mills from a financial standpoint that the practical man has something to say about setting up these standards, and incidentally the boss of your job and my job? Let me illustrate: I do not ask you to believe the statements I am about to make unless I had the opportunity of demonstrating the same to you, but I can go into your mill, and set your folders to fold exactly 36 inches at every stroke, fold 100 yards of cloth, lay that cloth out on the floor without any stretch, put a steel tape on that cloth, supposed to be 100 yards of cloth, and in some instances it will measure more than 100 yards with the folder folding exactly 36 inches at every stroke. Even a yard is not a yard, gentlemen, in some instances. I can probably cite you to some instances where 16 ounces are not a pound. These are some of the things we must get to the bottom of. These are some of the things we need more light on, so to speak. When a commission house receives a complaint on an order of goods you have sent them, it usually writes the President of the mill a letter, and the President of the mill has the superintendent up, and explains to him that the mill is "going broke next day," and so forth. The superintendent goes into the mill, gets the cloth room man and the boss weaver up, and says everything to them that the commission house has said, and that the mill President has said to him, and with a considerable amount of dynamite added; in fact the darned thing gets bigger and bigger at every step. Two overseers see their jobs hanging by a string, so to speak, with oftentimes this result. Until that scare wears off, for the next few months or probably a year that mill will probably put enough first class cloth into seconds to have given that customer his whole invoice and paid the freight. (Laughter). Gentlemen, a standard of allowance for seconds will cut out such things as that. That is a hard thing to do, when you think about it. When you say establish a standard of allowance for seconds, you say that's a pretty big job. Did you ever see anything accomplished, that was worth while, without a little hard work? You buy cotton on a standard, don't you, or the man that buys it for your mill, does? If standards can be set up for such small differences as a slight variation in color of cotton that the buyer and seller can absolutely agree upon because there is a standard set up, then does it seem a great big job to set up a standard of allowance for seconds, where we have such things as thin places, scratches out, threads out, and so on, that have become more or less common with all mills making that particular style of goods? That doesn't seem such a big job.

Gentlemen, we must get into the standardization business before somebody does it for us, and the few instances I have cited to you show that somebody is beginning to think about it. It is almost appalling to realize the results of this industry, the textile industry, when their product is sold in such a haphazard kind of way.

The next matter I wish to mention, gentlemen, is not intended as a recommendation to the Association at all. It is merely given you as food for thought, based on the

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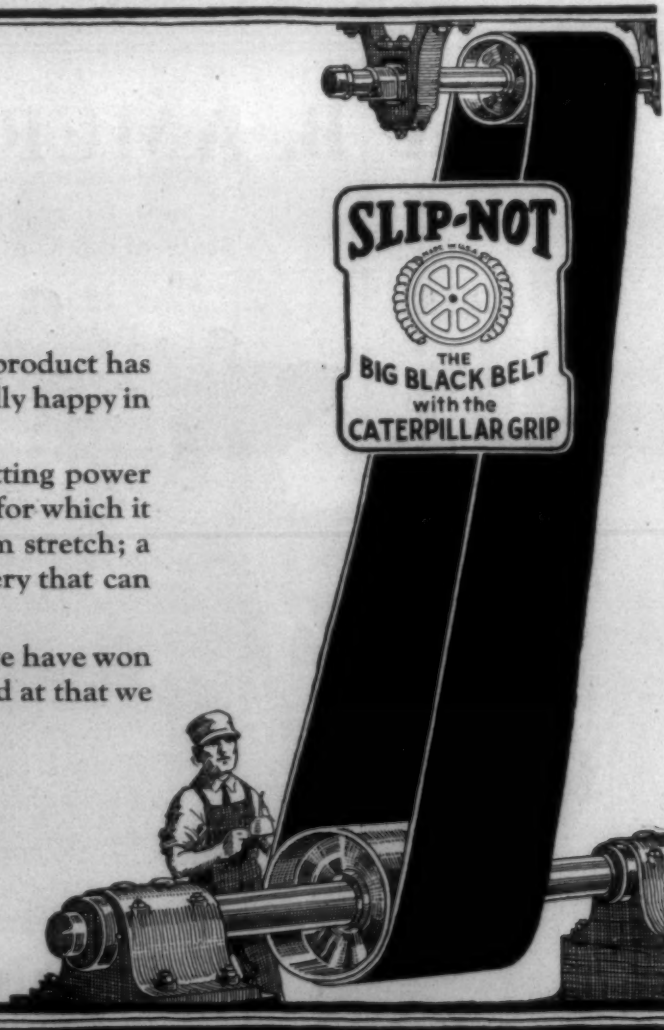
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experience I have had with the Association. First, I do not believe, gentlemen, that our President holds office long enough. Don't pass judgment until you think a little. Our President comes in at one meeting, prepares his Annual Address, and goes out at the next. If he has had any constructive ideas, if he has had anything he has wanted to put into effect in the Association, he has not had time to do it. You know what the custom is with many of the Associations. I merely give you that as food for thought.

Next, gentlemen, about the time of our Alabama meeting, and by the way before the Textile Operating Executives' Association of Georgia was formed, I made an effort, or made a suggestion at least, to get our Sectional Meetings divided up into zones or States. I believe for example that North Carolina is more interested in fine spinning than Georgia is, and probably South Carolina is more interested in print cloth weaving and dobby weaving than North Carolina is, and that is the reason, gentlemen, why we continue to have semi-annual meetings. It was advocated one time in the Association that we should have an annual meeting, which would not give us the results we are getting. We move from place to place with semi-annual meetings in order to let people attend those meetings, who would be too far away to go to the other meeting. Would we not therefore get more concerted action if we had the sectional meeting divided up into zones or States, where men, who were working with common things, could discuss those common things more, and have the Chairmen of those meetings, of course, report to the semi-annual meetings of the Southern Textile Association? Please understand, gentlemen, that this Association must and always will remain the parent Association. We would certainly never get anywhere with anything with several associations. That would not be good judgment. We could never get the combined support of the mill presidents and treasurers, if we had a number of separate associations. That would not do at all, and, gentlemen, we have air castles in mind, so to speak, of plans, where we will need the combined support of all the mill presidents and treasurers of the South. The Southern Textile Association is the only association that can get that support. I would like to read to you a paragraph or two from mill presidents, who were presidents of other associations at the time that these letters were written. One president of a certain association met with us, and he said: "I have enjoyed the privilege of meeting with the Southern Textile Association, and confess to being somewhat ashamed to admit that I have permitted myself to be so thoroughly ignorant of the work being done by the Association, and the great possibilities and opportunities that exist in the Association for the men and for the industry as a whole. It is truly a wonderful organization, and in my judgment is second to no organization in existence."

Another paragraph: "This is written without the knowledge or consent of any member of the Southern Textile Association, and is written solely because I fear my many executive officers are, as I was, thoroughly ignorant of the wonderful possibilities that exist in this organization."

Another: "I looked for you after the meeting of the Governors of the American Cotton Association"

(This Association appointed a committee, of which I happened to be Chairman, to go before that Association one time to lay some of our work before them, and let them know what we were doing, and we intimated to those mill presidents and treasurers at that time that the Southern Textile Association had no funds, and that we had ideas or plans that would require the support of the mill presidents and treasurers, and this was what they said):

. . . . "I looked for you after the meeting of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association to ask more particularly what your Committee wanted our

Association to do. I, as Chairman of the Committee, approached them on the subject, and Mr. Adams, our Secretary, has sent copy of letter written you, which explains action taken by Board of Governors, and, if there is anything further you want us to do, please write me fully."

Now, gentlemen, I did not want to get the wrong thought through, when I was speaking of dividing up the sectional meetings into zones or States. I didn't want to be misunderstood. I claim, gentlemen, that the Southern Textile Association is the one Association through which we can accomplish things.

The next idea is a section of Master Mechanics. We have let that kind of die out. Now probably some of you remember the very able work that the late Mr. Ray did for us in that line, and we want to get that section started again. We want to know what supplies it pays a mill to repair in the shop. We want to know whether it pays you to have two men in the shop or twenty. Do you know? Gentlemen, the item of supplies on our cost sheet has mounted higher and higher and higher for the last few years, and it looks like it cannot stop. Only a few years ago a half a cent per pound on the product of a print cloth mill was about the average for a mill or even better. It has mounted now 200 and 300 per cent, and I know of some particular instances where it has gone 500 per cent. We certainly need somebody to tell us something about it. I would consider it a personal favor if you gentlemen will write me, giving me the name of a Master Mechanic, who would be eligible to make Chairman of that Sectional Committee.

The next item, gentlemen, is a section that have to take up problems of the finisher. I made an effort several years ago to get Mr. Arrington, who was then the Superintendent of the Union Bleachery at Greenville, the only bleachery I know in existence at that time, to start that section. Since that time there have been several bleacheries started here in the South, and I think it is time we were beginning to find out how we can co-operate with the finisher.

As my time is very limited, I cannot go further into details, as I would like very much to do, but I have tried to give you a general outline of this standardization work, and to give you a little idea of what has been done. After considerable correspondence with the Secretary of the American Engineering and Standards Committee, in which I was trying to show him that I thought that this Association, being composed of practical men, should have something to say about setting up standards, here is one paragraph of one of his letters: "While, as you indicate, comparatively little has been done in real technical standardizing in the textile field"

(Outside of matters wholly referring to the buyer's standpoint pure and simple, not from the manufacturer's standpoint)

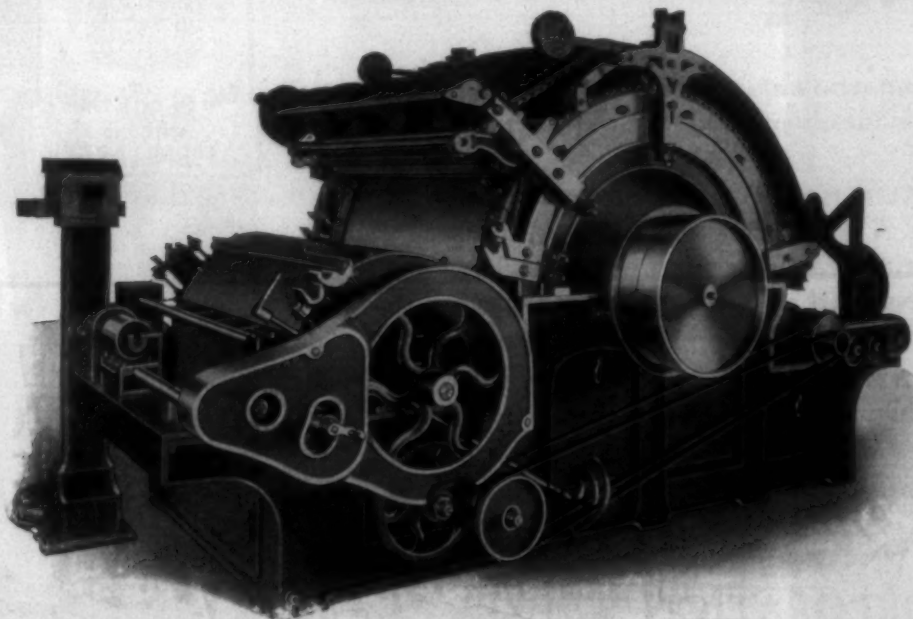
. . . . "there seems to be no reason why tremendous saving to the producer, the distributor, and the ultimate consumer, should not come through a program of standardization in this field."

Now, they wired me several times and wrote me several letters (I was playing for time until after this meeting), in other words, inviting me to come and discuss our matters with them, towards setting up standards for textiles. I did not have the authority to comply with that, or accept that invitation, until such time as I had an opportunity to lay it before the Association, and let you see what you want to do about it. To show you gentlemen that they are willing and anxious to work with us, here is the last list they sent out of organizations, or rather of proposed Federal specifications for textile materials. You notice that that goes back to the Bureau of Standards. They call them "Federal" Specifications. The American Engineering and Standards Committee

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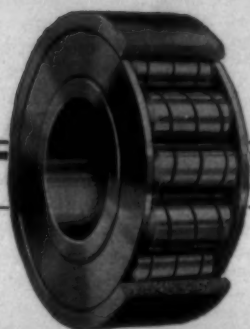
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(Bulletin No. 2100 contains the interesting
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works with the Bureau of Standards. The first on this list is the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics. The second is the Southern Textile Association. The next is the Lowell Textile School; then the Philadelphia Textile School; the Association of Dress Manufacturers—you know how short the women's dresses are these days; from a personal standpoint I would say they could even get shorter, but from a manufacturing standpoint we would probably like to see them longer—then the National Association of Shirt Manufacturers, and so on throughout the list. These people are willing to co-operate. If you want the work carried on, gentlemen, I shall be very glad to do everything that I know how to get to working in conjunction with these people, and I shall be very glad to make a trip to New York as soon as I can get away from my work, and see if we can get something started, or at least see that they don't start something without first letting the Southern Textile Association pass on it.

This, gentlemen, practically completes my report, and I wish to take this opportunity to tell you that our President, Mr. Grimes, and myself are going to put forth every effort in our power to make the Southern Textile Association bigger and better. I only wish, gentlemen, I had some way of getting "under the skin," so to speak, of every individual member here today to get them to realize the wonderful opportunities that they are missing by not joining actively personally into the work of the Association. You know you can have a number of expert section men to tell you all about the looms, or fixing any kind of machine, but you can't do that fixing unless you get in there and do some of it yourself. You can have a number of overseers sit down and tell you all about how to oversee the room, but you won't be much overseer unless you get in there and do some of that overseeing. You cannot draw money out of a bank without putting some in. The knowledge you gain, gentlemen, from work in the Association will bring compound upon compound interest. The only difference in putting something in the bank, and putting your work in the Association, is that you can check the money out of the bank, but the knowledge you gain in this work, gentlemen, will be with you this year, next year, and on and on.

Gentlemen, there never was a time in the history of the world when it was so true that knowledge is power. Now, if you will only take my word for it, and enter into the work of the Association with all your heart; go to every sectional meeting that you possibly can; talk until the Chairman calls you down; ask all the fool questions you can think of; you will begin to find out things about your own job that you never dreamed were there. It will broaden you out more than any one thing I know of. It will be an education to you, and in a few years' time you will be a bigger overseer or superintendent than you ever thought it was possible that you would be.

I thank you. (Applause).

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I don't know whether you want to take up business now or not, but I think with reference to that recommendation or suggestion of Mr. Cobb something should be done; that we should go into this; and at least scotch the other fellow, if we cannot do it ourselves. So I move, if you are ready for business, that our Secretary be instructed and empowered to go into this American Engineering Society, is it? . . .

SECRETARY COBB: The American Engineering and Standards Committee.

. . . and take what steps he sees fit, and the Association pay all his expenses on all necessary trips; and that the whole matter be left in his hands.

This motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Before I put that question to a vote I believe it is of sufficient importance to have some discussion of it. Some of Mr. Cobb's suggestions will require some rather radical changes in the Association, and I believe that the members would like to discuss it, particularly his suggestion that we have zone meetings or State meetings. I think, so far as co-operation with the American Engineering Standards Committee is concerned, it is fine, but suppose we have. . .

MR. CHAPMAN: That is all my motion covered; that is that he be empowered to work with those people and set up what standards we can.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: You understand that individually I have no authority to sanction any standards that might be set up, but merely work with these people. Then it will be open for discussion at these meetings. In other words, what we propose to do is to start in our next Weavers' Sectional Meeting and begin work on trying to find a standard of allowance for seconds. Probably we will take up two or three styles of goods, and try to get some information on those, and we will do all these things in the sectional meetings. Then we will bring them up before the semi-annual meetings of the Southern Textile Association, where they will be open for general discussion. Then, if the work we have done meets with the approval of the Association, it will be ready to go back to the American Engineering Standards Committee, with the statement that "We have got so and so," something definite. "This is what the practical man claims is a standard for so and so." If there is any come-back, again it will come before the Association at another meeting.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Mr. President, the man who has given more study to standards than possibly any other man in the industry in the South, is H. H. Boyd. Mr. Boyd has now retired, but still he is very much interested in this subject, and, if it meets with Mr. Cobb's approval, I would like to ask that Mr. Boyd be appointed as assistant to him. I think he will take a great deal of interest in it, and he has the time, and I move that H. H. Boyd be made assistant to Mr. Cobb in this standardization work.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: That might be considered as an amendment offered to Mr. Chapman's motion.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I will accept that amendment, Mr. President.



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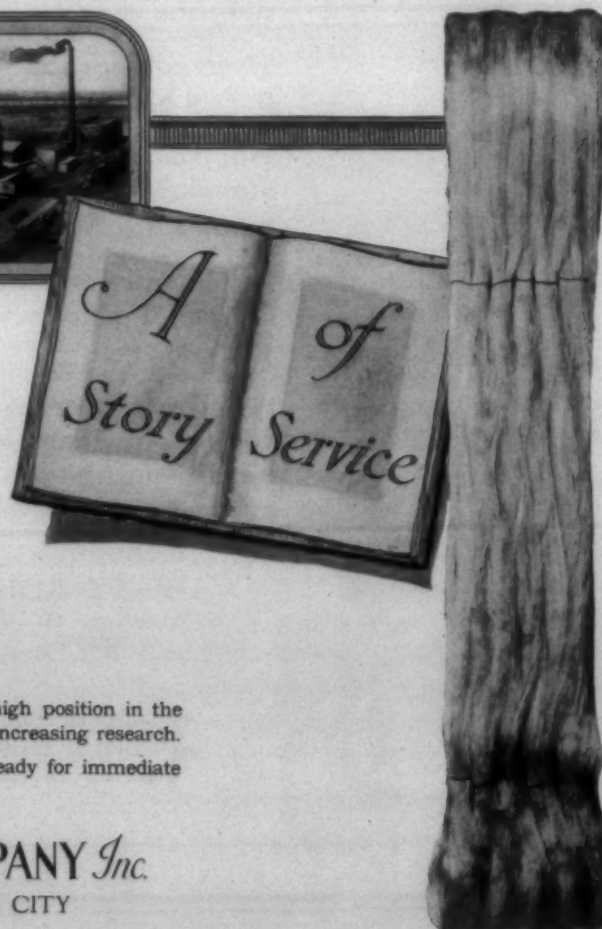
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The motion made by Mr. Chapman, as amended by Mr. Clark, was then put to vote and carried.

SECRETARY COBB: Right while you are taking this step, gentlemen, one other I would like to suggest to you in the nature of a recommendation. Now that we have gotten this work started, so to speak, we will have quite a number of meetings, and of course I will have to have some help in the clerical work, which I have already got. I would like to recommend to the Association, so that, if there is a sectional meeting or something that it would be impossible for me to attend, that the man who is working with me can carry the work on, and I would like to recommend to the Association that you appoint an Assistant Secretary. I would also like to add to that recommendation, as Mr. Gregg, who is now a member of the Association, is working with me now, that Mr. Gregg be appointed for that position. It is open, however, for discussion, and I would be very glad to work with anybody, if you decide to appoint an assistant secretary. I would be very glad to work with anybody you appoint.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I would like to second that recommendation.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): It seems to me that that suggestion is to create the office of Assistant Secretary. I move you therefore in formal order that the office of Assistant Secretary be created, and that that office be filled by election by the Association.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I would like to make a recommendation that that Assistant Secretary be elected by the Board of Governors, or appointed by the Secretary. Being appointed by the Secretary is much better because suppose you have a Secretary in North Carolina and an Assistant Secretary in Alabama; it would be right difficult for them to co-operate to advantage.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): I will change the form of my motion, and make it that the office of Assistant Secretary of the Association be created, and that that office be appointive by the Secretary of the Association.

This motion was seconded and carried.

SECRETARY COBB: Before you go further, we would like to pass cards through the audience to be filled out by anyone who has not registered. We don't care whether you have paid your dues or not; we want your name and address, visitors and all. We want that as a matter of record for this meeting, and we will be very glad to have you all register. We will pass the cards through, and those of you who have not registered will please do so; and, if there are any who want membership cards, we also have them.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: This Assistant Secretary does not seem to be drawing any salary from the Association. Do you intend to leave that out?

SECRETARY COBB: We can take care of that later on. The young man who is working with me happens to be very enthusiastic about the Association work, and he will be very glad indeed for the experience he will get to give his time and work to the Association until we get further along.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: That is very generous of him. I will say that much.

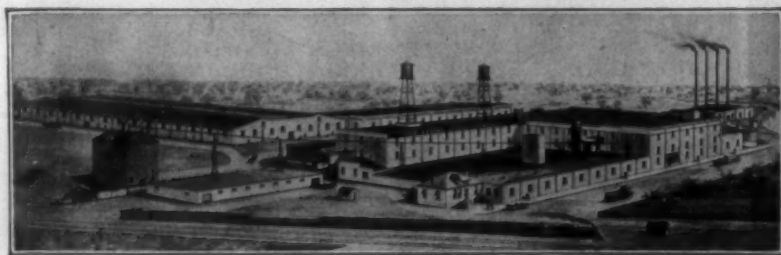
Now, gentlemen, I want to go back to the suggestion of having zone meetings or State meetings. I would like to state first that at the present time, unless I am convinced otherwise, I am in favor of adopting Mr. Cobb's suggestion. I was instrumental in organizing the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. We felt generally that it was almost too far for us to go to the Carolinas to attend the sectional meetings, and our Association is in the nature of sectional meetings because we have practical discussions there. This Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia at the present time does not come under the Southern Textile Association. They merely affiliate with it. I believe that all of the State Associations or Zone Associations, if we should have them, should be just a part of the Southern Textile Association. To get the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia to agree to that we would have to have their executive officers or their board of governors to agree to it. I personally feel that, if you had sectional meetings in North Carolina, and also in South Carolina, and then in Georgia, or had those Associations to embrace their territory, we would have more members present, and we want more discussion and more information, and I think we would have both. I would like to hear this question discussed. I know personally that there are some members of the Association who have put their heart in the work, and done it for a number of years. They feel very close to the Association, and I am not willing to do anything that is going to affect the friendship they may have for this Association, or the influence that they have, unless it is agreeable to them and to the members of the Association. I don't know whom I might call on in this connection for a suggestion.

SECRETARY COBB: Let me suggest David Clark. I would like to hear what he has to say about it.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Theoretically I think Gordon Cobb is entirely correct, but I doubt very much if we can put into practical operation, and get efficient results, the idea he suggested about zone meetings. It has been able to work in Georgia, and works very well. They have a splendid Association, and are going a splendid work for the mills in Georgia, but when you turn to other sections, I don't think we can work it out. I don't think in Alabama we could have three sectional zone meetings, and get the efficient results we want. I don't think we could have a weavers' meeting in North Carolina, and have results. I think by moving these sectional meetings from one place to another, and getting the ideas of different men in different sections, we will accomplish more than to try to have smaller meetings. I am afraid of small meetings and zone meetings. Simply because it has worked in Georgia, where we have some leaders who are carrying it on successfully, it is no reason to think that it can be worked in other sections. If we lose the splendid results we have been obtaining by the meetings of carders in one section, weavers in another, and so on, by splitting them up into small groups, we will do more harm than good.

Let's let this go until next meeting, and think about it. I think we should still carry forward the three sectional meetings we have planned for this

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year, and, if Mr. Cobb can find he can go to the Alabama men, and get them to hold a meeting of their section, very good. I think we ought to think over it for six months, and then, if we want to go ahead on this plan, we can go ahead.

SECRETARY COBB: Mr. Clark suggests that we go ahead with the sectional meetings as they are, and then, if we can start up the sectional meetings somewhere else, to go ahead and do it. As you remember, the matter was only gone into by me, not as a recommendation at all from me, but merely as food for thought. The idea that Mr. Clark has brought out there fixes the thing so we can pass it over now. We can go ahead with the sectional meetings as we have planned them, and we can make an effort at setting up these other sections, and, if we don't find that that improves the thing, we still have not lost what we have got, and I think, Mr. President, we ought to leave it stand just like that.

L. L. BROWN (Tifton, Ga.): In regard to that I agree with Mr. Cobb in letting it go over. When it comes to sectional meetings, it is not a matter of having a carders' and weavers' and spinners' division in each State. I don't think that is what we want to do. You take North Carolina; they are principally fine yarn spinners. You take the men in Western North Carolina, around Gastonia and Charlotte, and they would not be interested in a spinners' meeting held down here because they don't make the same class of yarn made here. My idea is to get the sectional meetings held in the sections of the country where that particular phase or character of stuff is made. You get larger attendance there, and necessarily a better meeting.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I move that that be passed over. (Seconded.)

PRESIDENT GRIMES: I would like to have Mr. Chapman's views on that.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I am heartily in favor of that, for I had decided it about the same way. We had a meeting in Gastonia of spinners. The meeting place was called at a place which was the nearest place for the spinners, and where a reasonably good attendance might be expected. Our Chairman was a man on 30's and 40's. We in our section were on 60's to 120's. He knew nothing about our problems, and we knew nothing about his. We tried to get that meeting to overlap geographically, so that we would have a good attendance, but they didn't have the same problems, and they were like fish out of water. It's the same thing in this section. Georgia is not interested in the problems around Gastonia, and what they are doing; around Gastonia they are not interested in South Carolina; and Eastern North Carolina is not interested in what we are doing. We went

to Greensboro, for instance, and had a good meeting, but I was lost; I didn't know anything about it. I was not interested in it except to learn something, but it would not help me at all in my business. They gave us a nice lunch, and I enjoyed the trip through the mill, but so far as getting anything practical out of it was concerned, I didn't get it. I think that's the trouble with our meetings now. I think, if we could divide them up, putting a meeting of fine yarn spinners in Gastonia, and one down here on coarse numbers, we could possibly have better meetings. I don't think we can put a meeting in each State. Zone meetings might be a good thing. I think in a general way it is an excellent idea, but I don't think we ought to railroad it through. I think we ought to think it over, and discuss it at our next meeting.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: It is very difficult in any gathering it seems to get leaders that will conduct the meetings, leaders in the Association who will conduct the practical discussions. We don't know whether we can get men in North Carolina that will be sufficiently interested in this work, or in South Carolina, to hold the meetings. It has been customary to have sectional chairmen to conduct the sectional meetings, and these men have been continued as chairmen of these different sections from year to year. That is one of the questions that must be considered, if there is any change made, because you cannot have a good meeting unless you have got a good leader. We have already experienced that in Georgia. We used to pass the honors around, but we have found that it does not always pay, and sometimes it is better to keep the man you have. Is there any further discussion on this question?

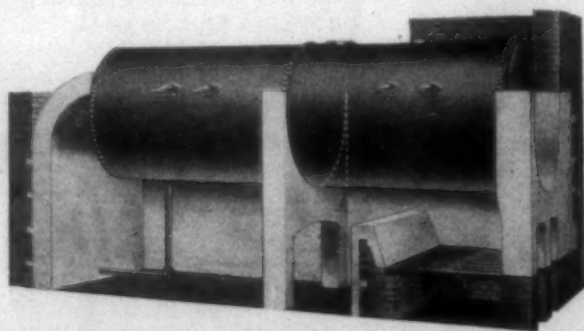
SECRETARY COBB: We have with us a man who has done considerable work with the Texas organization, and also very much interested in the Southern Textile Association, and may I suggest that we call on Mr. Tatum, and let's find out what they are doing out there?

PRESIDENT GRIMES: We will be very glad to hear from Mr. Tatum.

MR. TATUM (of Texas): Mr. Chairman, I have just come in and I don't know what you have been talking about, or what has been said. What do you want me to talk about?

SECRETARY COBB: Talk about Texas.

MR. TATUM: It is a long way from Texas over here; I know that. We just had a meeting in Texas last Friday and Saturday. You will read about that in "Cotton," as Bob Philip has it all written down, but we did have a very interesting meeting, while the number present was not as great as at some other meetings because of the location being out of the mill district.



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However, I believe the discussions were a little more complete than we have ever had before because of the fact that we did not try to discuss so many different topics. I think that is a mistake we have made in the past, and I believe it is a mistake any association will make in trying to cover too much territory. If we have more thorough discussion of fewer topics, we are going to make more progress. I put the suggestion also to you that we shorten the number of topics for each meeting.

I don't know what discussions you have had here about dividing these things up. I just came in, and don't know anything about what you are talking about. So I cannot offer any suggestions. I don't get to come often to the meetings here, for it is so far, but I certainly enjoy the meetings when I do come.

The motion to postpone action upon this matter then prevailed.

SECRETARY COBB: I would like to announce that we failed to call your attention to the banquet tonight. We have the tickets here, and I think any man will regret it if he misses that banquet tonight. They have an elaborate program, and we are going to have a good time. We will pass through the audience with the banquet tickets. They are one dollar each.

All who have not registered must do so before leaving the building for Fort Benning.

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PRESIDENT GRIMES: I would like also under the head of announcements to read to you the following letter, which has been received:

Columbus, Ga., October 16, 1925.

Officers and Members of the Southern Textile Association:

Gentlemen: We beg to extend to each of you a cordial invitation to visit our plant while in the city, and allow us the pleasure of showing you through our works.

Should there be some of you that do not leave the city before Sunday evening and you find it inconvenient to call on us Friday or Saturday, we will be glad to have a representative show you over the shop on Sunday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

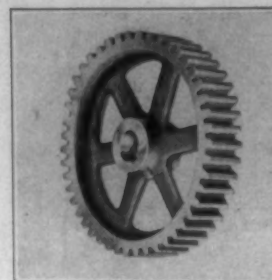
(Signed) GOLDENS' FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

R. L. Edmond, S. M.

We will pass the discussion of Mr. Cobb's report, unless there is something more to be said upon it, and the suggestions therein will come up for discussion at our Annual Meeting. I think that is agreeable.

MR. MURPHY (Columbus): Since the Semi-Annual Meeting is being held in Georgia, and so many of our Georgia fellows interested in Georgia textile operation are here, I would like to bring this point out. We have never heard where the Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Associations have ever interfered with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. I would like to leave this as a suggestion. The zoning idea is fine, but why can't North Carolina organize her Textile Operating Executives Association, and South Carolina and Alabama do the same, and affiliate with the Textile Association the same as the Cotton Manufacturers' Associations of these different States affiliate with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. I am afraid, if we attempt to affiliate with the Southern Textile Association—I am a member of both—it will jeopardize the life of the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia until these other States organize their Associations.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): I did not intend to enter into this discussion, but I simply want to make a statement as Secretary of the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. As Mr. Grimes brought out a while ago, it would be impossible for the Georgia organization to affiliate with you under the system of zoning or State Association work as a part of your body officially without the approval of the General Chairman and Board of Governors. Under our constitution they have the power to act, and it is unnecessary to secure the vote of members because the officers are clothed with that authority. When we organized, I was instructed to notify the members of the Southern Textile Association—the officers, rather—that the Georgia Association intended to fully co-operate with the Southern Textile Association, and do anything they could in connection and in co-operation with them to further the discussion work. Not in any formal notification but personally I advised under instruction of the officers of the Association that the Georgia organization did not feel they would be justified in affiliating with the Southern Textile Association as a part of it until, as Mr. Murphy brought out, the other States organized in a similar manner. In other words, we did not feel justified in bringing our State Associations in as a part of the Southern Textile Association, when it was the only individual State Association organized. As to whether the Executive Committee and officers of our body would want to affiliate with the other State organizations, and with the Southern Textile Association,



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Greenville, S. C.

as I say, would be entirely up to them because I have no authority to speak for them.

I do want to make this additional comment though and suggestion possibly, as Mr. Brown and Mr. Chapman brought out. Their ideas seem to be that a more proper division would be one of products manufactured rather than a geographical division. The products manufactured are, however, divided more or less geographically, North Carolina being on fine yarns, South Carolina on print cloth, and Georgia on heavy work. Such organizations might purely from the standpoint of products manufactured divide themselves more or less geographically, but I suggest that a better organization would be to divide it by products made rather than by the strict geographical lines of the different States.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: I would like to state that Mr. Murphy was Chairman of the committee which organized the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, and Mr. Murphy knows some of the troubles they had when they were organizing.

Now, we have reached the seventh inning, and, while the banquet tickets are being scattered around through the audience, we will put the fans on and be at ease.

SECRETARY COBB: Those of you who have cars will have to put a sticker on the wind shield. For those of you who have not cars there will be plenty of cars provided. We have the stickers to apply to your wind shields. Please get one before going to Fort Benning.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: We have with us the Chairman of the local Entertainment Committee, Paul McKenney, who wishes to make some announcements. This can be done while the convention is at ease.

PAUL MCKENNEY (Columbus, Ga.): General Wells has told you a little bit about what the Army is trying to do at Fort Benning. He didn't go into details about what Fort Benning does. I might mention that there are only 98,000 acres in that reservation. You won't be expected to go over all of it. (Laughter).

They had planned today a "rolling kitchen lunch." They all have their field kitchens out in the open for that purpose, and they had intended to so serve you, but on account of the uncertainty with reference to the weather this afternoon it was decided to be best to feed us all in one of those big barracks. They have prepared to feed 250 people. This luncheon is given complimentary to our guests, but those officers and soldiers who have worked hard to prepare themselves for this demonstration are going to be very much disappointed if we don't have a big crowd out. We here in Columbus, who appreciate the co-operation that we have had from General Wells and his fellow officers, are going to be disappointed if we do not have a good crowd out there. There seems to be only about 100 people here, and a good many of those are local people. I wish every one of you would go out there and try to get as many others as possible to go. Let us go out with a crowd that will make General Wells and those other men feel that this Association is worth while, and inspire them to put on an exhibition that will make us all glad we went.

The banquet tonight will be held in this room at 7 o'clock. We are preparing plates for 300 people, but every mill in Columbus is co-operating with us, and every mill is going to allow their overseers, such as are here, to attend this banquet tonight. So there will be 125 to 150 local men here tonight to greet you fellows. All of these fellows have not to stay on their jobs today, but they all want to be here tonight and mingle with you.

I want to take this opportunity to extend the thanks of the committee to the Columbus Electric and Power Company for the wonderful help they have given us. This building was built by them, and this room was built with the idea of having the employees of their company to get together and have their social functions here. Tonight an orchestra composed of employees of the Columbus Electric and Power Company will furnish music during our meal. We have some local entertainers who will also take part in it, and we are going to have an exhibition here of First Aid work by some other employees of the Columbus Electric and Power Company. I think they will demonstrate the use of the pulmotor, so that it can be shown to you gentlemen what can be done, if a man receives an electric shock that puts him out of business. They will also demonstrate the use of bandages, and most of us who, as operating men, are interested in reducing accidents, are going to be interested in that.

I just want to say in closing that we people in Columbus are delighted to have you with us. If there is anything we have overlooked, we want you to tell us about it because we want to make your stay here pleasant, and want to make you feel like you want to come back.

I want to introduce the members of this committee who have done the work. First, I want to introduce Mr. Heymer, who has charge of the automobiles. I also want to introduce Frank K. Petrea, who has been a mighty good worker; and also C. M. Young, who is standing up back there. Any of us will be glad to do anything we can to make your stay pleasant, but if you don't go to Benning with us, and make General Wells believe that we have a sure enough crowd in this Association, we are all going to be disappointed. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: We appreciate that very much, and I am sure it

will be the pleasure of the members of this Association to meet the men from Columbus.

Now, gentlemen, we will come to order and proceed with our regular business program. The next thing on the program is the discussion of manufacturing problems. We will first take up the Spinning Section, and this discussion will be led by Mr. Chapman. Now, make it snappy! (Applause).

DISCUSSION ON SPINNING QUESTIONS

Led by J. A. Chapman, of Inman, S. C.

I am sure going to make it snappy. Gentlemen, Mr. Harris, the Chairman of this Division, is unable to be here, and he asked me to lead this discussion. Leading the discussion means standing up here and starting you all to talk, but before we start that I want to say that coming down here I heard of a mill that had changed the angle of their rolls set on the spinning frame, and by increasing the speed from 135 to 152 turns had increased production. I see Mr. Phillips, of Social Circle, here. Mr. Phillips, can't you tell us something about that?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): I have four-roll spinning, and was equipped for this work with stands at 25 degrees, and 135 was as much as I could get on the front roll. Sometimes I had 12-roll frames that were equipped with 25 degree stands, and I could run those frames at 150, with the same ring, traveler, and everything, and the only difference was in spinning. I couldn't understand why those frames gave such different results. I made up my mind it was in the stand. I bought a frame with stands at 35 degrees, and put on one of the old frames that had 25. I immediately speeded this frame up the same as the other, and it ran just as good as the frame that had the 35 degree stand. The original frame that had the 35 degree stand was too low. The spinners always complained about running the frame on the 35 degree stand. They said they would have to stoop over or bend to get up an end. I made a trip through one of the mills in Augusta, and I saw the frame raised about 3 3/4 inches off of the floor, and I went back and jacked these frames up, and that eliminated the necessity of the spinner stooping over to get up the ends. So I immediately equipped my entire room with 35 degrees stands, and raised the frames four inches from the floor. Later I wanted to install 15 new additional frames. I wanted these four inches from the floor. Saco-Lowell didn't want to do it. After some three months of correspondence they finally agreed to do it. I started those frames at 150 revolutions on 22's yarn, and am running them today. If we could go 45 degrees, it will be still better, although I have never seen 45 degrees used.

MR. CHAPMAN: What is your theory of the advantage of that, Mr. Phillips?

MR. PHILLIPS: There is a shorter distance distance from the top of the rolls to the thread guide. Then there is less work on the front steel roll. It is almost straight level from the back of the steel roll to the guide wire, that is on the 35. The 45 would make it almost on a level direct from the back roll to the guide wire. The 25 degree stand was the old original stand. Of course some of the frames have a 30 degree stand, which is a combination. The Saco-Lowell, which is a 30, I didn't get as much production out of as I did out of the 35.

MR. CHAPMAN: That was just your filling, that you speeded up?

MR. PHILLIPS: Filling and warp. I raised my warp frames to 150 revolutions on 22's.

MR. CHAPMAN: Has anybody else had any experience with that?

MR. SMITH: What was your end breakage per 100 spindles per hour on the 25 degree stand and the 35 degree stand?

MR. PHILLIPS: I didn't check it that close.

MR. SMITH: How many spindles per spinner?

MR. PHILLIPS: Six to ten sides.

MR. CHAPMAN: They are still running the same number of sides they ran before?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, and getting greater production.

MR. CHAPMAN: I think that's very interesting. I am going back and buy some stands for at least one frame. Now, gentlemen, if you have any questions, let them come.

Question: What about the cost?

MR. PHILLIPS: They cost me \$104.00 a frame. You have to change the gears, and there are several changes you have to make. It costs around \$104.00 a frame.

MR. CHAPMAN: That's cheap though when you add 15 to 20 turns.

The first question I have here from Mr. Harris is:

"Is there any advantage to be derived from the use of a combination warp and filling wind over the straight filling wind for warp spinning?"

MR. GAMMON: I think we saw some of them in your mill yesterday. Tell us something about that.

MR. GAMMON: I have not tried them far enough yet to tell how much, if any, advantage it was.

MR. CHAPMAN: You have some frames running with it?

MR. GAMMON: Yes; I have six frames running double time.

MR. CHAPMAN: You find you can get a little more yarn on the bobbin?

MR. GAMMON: Yes.

MR. CHAPMAN: What does the spinner say about it?

MR. GAMMON: They say they really like it better, but lots of times when anything is changed, they say it's better, but you have to try it out.

L. L. BROWN (Tifton, Ga.): What is a combination warp and filling wind?

MR. CHAPMAN: That is a filling motion with warp cam.

MR. BROWN: How long a stroke does that give you?

MR. CHAPMAN: You lengthen the stroke so that the size of your ring would depend on that. You want it so that, when your ring fills up, your bobbin will be filled. As I understand that, your stroke is the length of your yarn with the complete traverse, with the taper taken off?

MR. GAMMON: Yes.

MR. CHAPMAN: If you were running a 12-inch traverse, it would be a 5-inch stroke?

MR. GAMMON: You would have to fix your stroke according to the size of your ring.

MR. CHAPMAN: What about the spooler? Do you have any trouble in spooling that?

MR. GAMMON: No.

SECRETARY COBB: It is the same as the regular filling wind with warp frame?

MR. GAMMON: It is different from either one. It is a combination between them.

SECRETARY COBB: You obtain that by making what change in the frame?

MR. GAMMON: Putting on like running the regular filling wind, and running a warp cam.

SECRETARY COBB: The filling let-off and warp cam?

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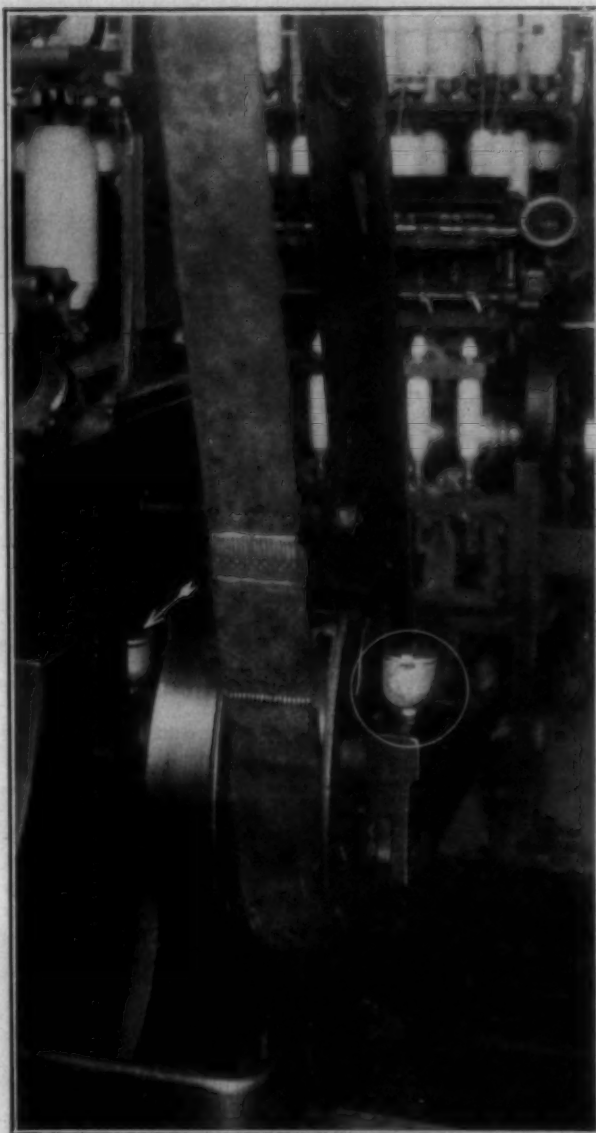


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Mr. GAMMON: Yes.

Mr. BLACK: What advantage does he claim for that wind?

Mr. CHAPMAN: When he started, he didn't claim any advantage. Just experimenting. You can get more yarn on your bobbin, Mr. Black, and then you know this automatic spooling device they claimed couldn't spool filling wind, but they might.

Mr. BLACK: How are you going to get more yarn on it?

Mr. CHAPMAN: I don't know. They say they can. How is that, Mr. Gammon?

Mr. GAMMON: On the filling wind all the spinners know that you can't fill the ring exactly full at all times because atmospheric conditions will enter in there, and with this combination wind you can run the frame until your ring fills up, and that is the reason.

T. E. ROSS: Does that make a traverse like the warp traverse, whereby the nearest traverse is put on last?

Mr. CHAPMAN: Yes.

Mr. ROSS: I have seen that run on fine twist.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Explain that stroke to them, Mr. Gammon.

Mr. GAMMON: This combination wind in spinning is where you use a filling let-off, and that continually lets the ring roll go to the top. On the warp wind you understand it shortens the stroke. Every time it makes a stroke it is shortened a little. Therefore you have got a taper on top and bottom also of the bobbin. In the filling wind you get the shorter stroke. On the combination wind you begin at the bottom and work up, and then down, and then up, and then down, and finally without changing the length of the stroke at all you wind up away up here, and you have got a taper on top and also on the bottom of your bobbin, if you catch what I mean by that. That is what it is. I think it is important, if you don't understand what this stroke is on this frame, that you do understand it.

Mr. CHAPMAN: We tried it in one mill, and they claimed they had trouble in spooling it.

Mr. GRIFFIN (Manchester, Ga.): The chief advantage is in spooling. With the regular warp wind you spool only about 800 revolutions; with the combination wind about 1,200.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Is there any advantage of the combination over the filling?

Mr. GRIFFIN: Oh, yes. The filling runs better. It runs better in the spinning.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Do you get more on the bobbin?

Mr. GRIFFIN: Yes, more than with the filling wind. I never measured it. The chief advantage we get is in the spooling.

Mr. CONLEY: I would like to ask, do they use a warp bobbin, when using combination wind?

Mr. GRIFFIN: Warp bobbin. I use the plain warp bobbin. Some claim you can get more yarn on the bobbin. If you use the regular filling bobbin, you will then have it filled up at the bottom, and it will be small at the top. We cut our bobbins down to 16.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Are there any other questions on that?

Mr. BROOKS (Greensboro, Ga.): Does it cost any more to spool?

Mr. GRIFFIN: No difference in the cost.

Mr. SMITH: I looked into that a little bit. You know a good many years ago we didn't have anything but warp wind for the warp. Someone came along and said "We want to change it to filling wind, and we will get more yarn on the bobbin and run at a higher speed." Now somebody else has come along and suggested that we have half warp and half filling, going half way back, and still they say we will get more. I think, gentlemen, that the amount of yarn you get on the bobbin is largely governed by two or three factors in my experience. If you run your traverse as slow as you can, just enough to keep it from piling up on top of one another, my experience has been that I can get just as much yarn on the bobbin with the warp wind as with the filling. As a matter of fact it depends almost altogether on where you were when you started. I know one mill that went to a combination wind and the superintendent was so pleased with it (and I appreciate his good will) that he sent me a bobbin, and wrote me all about it. I worked over one of mine, and I got two ounces more on the filling wind than he got on his combination with the same bobbin and same ring.

Mr. CHAPMAN: You will have to admit that that put you to work, and you were as a matter of fact getting something more.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): I don't think Mr. Smith caught the point of the combination wind. I think the spinners have known that as you shorten the traverse you get more even spinning. The only reason we have not run it like we did 25 years ago was we had to doff too much. This combination wind gives you a shorter traverse, and it sometimes gives you more yarn on your bobbin, and you get better results out of it. You are getting back to the old principle that the shorter the traverse the better yarn for your spinning, better than the long traverse.

Mr. SMITH: I favor it for better spinning conditions, but I do not agree that you get more yarn on the bobbin.

Mr. BLACK: I want to say, when they began talking some years ago about the filling wind, I had not but six frames, and I had the same experience that other mills did. I examined and tried out every kind of picking that has been on the market, and I have failed to convince myself that it was necessary to make any change, and today we are running the old style straight warp wind and filling wind. I have never been able to see where we gain any better warp on filling wind than we do on warp wind. I am still open to conviction whether it is worth while to make such changes as we have been making over the old style. I am an old-timer.

Mr. CHAPMAN: You believe it is better to stick where you are than to go forward and then come back half way?

Mr. BLACK: Yes.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): I am using the filling wind, and I have been using it for ten years, but I have never tried the combination wind because I don't see how there can be any possible advantage; but I do use an attachment on my filling wind. This gives me a chance to use the same warp bobbin, straight bobbin, and I put yarn on the bottom instead of the wooden cone. I got more yarn, and my spinning runs better and runs faster. If I changed it to a warp wind, I could not possibly hold up the speed at which I am running.

Mr. CHAPMAN: That cone business brings up a question here. From a spinning standpoint, which is better for filling wind or warp, the straight bobbin or with the cone? You remember Mr. Harris had quite a number of bobbins at the Asheville meeting, and I don't think there were any two of them alike. That is a question I think, talking about standards, that there ought to be some standard established for. I don't want the job, of course. Some have cones on the bottom, and they say it helps the spinning. Some say they don't want any cone on the bottom, and Mr. Phillips comes along with the straight bobbin, and he is getting more yarn with the bunch on the bottom. Can anybody give us any light on that question? Has anybody experimented with both the straight bobbin and the cone? (No response).

Now, gentlemen, we have covered one or two additional questions on this list as

we went along with this discussion. They were asked in a somewhat informal way as we went along. They are as follows:

"Will the combination warp and filling wind spool as good as the straight filling wind?"

"Which is the best from a spinning standpoint on filling wound warp, a straight bobbin or one with a cone? Which from a spooling standpoint?"

I think we have gotten what information we can on those two questions already. Now the next question is:

"What circle traveler will give the best results on 30's warp No. 1 flange ring?"

What is your opinion of that, Mr. Black?

Mr. BLACK: I don't remember just now what we are running on that, sir. It seems to me—I think it is 9. I am not sure about that, sir.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Can you give us any line on that question, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH: I have always run $\frac{3}{4}$ circle. That gives me the best result. It depends on local conditions. On 30's yarn I have always run $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Have you ever tried $\frac{5}{8}$?

Mr. SMITH: Yes. One of the principal objections was it was very, very difficult to put on.

Mr. CHAPMAN: After you got them on, did they run better?

Mr. SMITH: No; I don't think they did. I think I should say they didn't run as well. I run $\frac{3}{4}$ circle, and it gives me the best results.

Mr. CHAPMAN: The next question listed here is:

"Is there any advantage to be derived from ball bearing top rolls on spinning?"

Has anybody tried ball bearing top rolls on spinning? I did one time, and I threw them out. Theoretically, I don't see why they are not all right. They certainly save a lot of oil up there, if they do not do anything else. Is anybody running them? If so, hold up your hands. (Nobody held up his hand). All right. Here is the next question:

"Have you had any experience with electric stop motions on warpers?"

If so, hold up your hands.

F. E. HEYMER (Columbus, Ga.): Only on creels.

Mr. CHAPMAN: A man was around to see me the other day, and I told him I wished he would put one on my warper. I wanted to see if I was throwing away ten to fifteen dollars. Has anybody had any experience with that?

A MEMBER: I have tried to get some information in regard to cleaning warp bobbins with reverse taper. I have never been given any encouragement by machinery manufacturers until about three months ago, when they said they expected to have something on the market in a short time. Has anybody heard anything about our going to get anything in that way, or of their going to get out anything of that sort, or if such a thing is possible?

Mr. CHAPMAN: Has anybody had any experience in cleaning warp bobbins with reverse taper? Has anybody had any experience with cleaning this by machinery? Does anybody know anything about anything of that kind being brought out? (No response).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: In these discussions we never reach any conclusions. There are probably as many different kinds of cotton mills as there are different kinds of people. It is merely to bring out ideas, and get the men to experiment, and they develop in their own mills better ways of doing things for themselves.

Now the next discussion is on Weaving, which will be led by Mr. Brown. Before Mr. Brown begins with this discussion, I have an announcement to make, that as you leave after adjournment some young ladies at the exit will present each of you with a souvenir. You are also invited to visit the mill presenting these souvenirs.

Mr. Brown will now proceed with the next discussion on Weaving.

DISCUSSION ON WEAVING

Led by L. L. Brown, Tifton, Ga.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: For this Weaving discussion this morning I have not prepared anything, but I was down at the meeting of the Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, which was held in Atlanta two or three weeks ago. I was very much interested in the discussion, and I thought it might be a good idea to kind of review some of the questions that were discussed there because I think most of the gentlemen here this morning were at that meeting, it being in this territory.

We never come to any conclusions. We are hoping in our sectional meetings to soon come to some conclusions in regard to the different subjects we discuss. We have been winding round and round, and we have covered everything pertaining to a weave room and slasher room, with no definite results, and that is Mr. Cobb's idea in our sectional meeting from now on—to standardize. We have got to take up some one or two subjects, and come to some fixed conclusion as to what is best and what is not best.

We are extremely fortunate in having Mr. Cobb at the head of our sectional meeting as General Chairman, or whatever you call him. He is vitally interested in the subject, and he is very thorough, when he goes into any subject. I just recently visited him down at Lancaster. He is as full of textile subjects from the time you start to talking to him as you are when you get through talking with him. I got down there at 5 o'clock one afternoon, and got to bed next morning at 1 o'clock, and all we discussed was this textile work. I don't admit that he stopped talking about it, when he got to bed. He is thoroughly imbued with it, and I don't know that we could have picked a better man to represent us, and to go before the big guns, that we wish to go before, to get appropriations, which we eventually hope to get to carry on our work.

He sprung that business about 36 inches not being a yard on me, and I thought he was going pretty strong, but later on I called in my overseer of the cloth room, when I got home, and I asked him how long was his folder? He said "Thirty-six inches." I asked him "Are you sure that you are not putting more yards on double cut than you are supposed to put in there?" He said "No, sir." I told him it was not so, for I had so much faith in Gordon Cobb. You have got to have faith in your fellow man. I told him "I don't want to disagree with you," but he said "We measure it all the time." I felt sure, when we said there were 124 yards in a piece of cloth that there was 124. Not only did he have a yard stick, but he had a special stick measure on the inside of the cloth, made out of steel, to see that it was a yard. There was no stretch to it and it was not worn down at all. I said to him "You go down there and get me a double cut of heavy goods." I said "Then we will measure it," and we will see whether it is shorter or longer. I remembered that Mr. Cobb had said that "The cloth will be just the reverse of what you think it will be." Anyway, I picked out a piece of 250 drill 30-inch. We rolled it out on the floor, took a steel tape, and measured that piece of cloth, and it had 129½ yards according to the steel tape. It was thought to contain 124.

HOUGHTON

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

by Chas. E. Carpenter

Near Editor.

NOT so long ago I was the guest at a dinner, where a noted chemist spoke jointly with myself. The consensus of his remarks was to the effect that all industry was builded on science.

I did not agree with him.

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I said "All right; run it through your folder." He did so, and he had 126 yards in it. You see Mr. Cobb was not a liar, after all.

I go still further. We export a lot of goods, 40-yard cuts. I picked out a certain 40-yard cut, and measured that with a steel tape. I said "Let's see what that has got in it; let's see if we have got more in there than 40 yards." As I say, we put that down on the floor, and measured it, and it measured 40 yards and 7 inches.

So you see there is a lot of experimental work, a lot of laboratory work, that we have got to go through. In other words, to measure a piece of goods accurately, a man has got to set his folder for different classes of goods. You have got to set your folder for, say, 250 goods 36 yards, and then, if you start to running it on 5-yard goods, without changing your folder, you are going to have a much larger variation than you have ever dreamed of. So a man has got to change his folder for the different constructions he makes.

To go a little further on another subject, when it comes to the matter of seconds, we don't know what constitutes a piece of seconds. I dare say you can't get two cloth room men to pass on it but what they will disagree. How are we going to arrive at what does constitute a piece of seconds, say taking a standard piece of print cloth? We have got to arrive at some conclusion as to what is a second.

I want to throw out a thought, so we can all think about it, so we can study it, and bring that subject up. I was thinking the other night of having, say, a half a dozen mills send pieces of goods, and let them be an average of seconds or first class cloth. Then have a meeting with a display of these goods, and see how many men are going to say what is a second. How many will say "This is first class cloth." How many will say "This is seconds, and this is first class cloth." Now, then, if the majority of men say it is first class cloth, then how many defects are in that piece of cloth, and how many defects can go into a piece of first class cloth? In other words, there will be so many defects, because we cannot make a perfect piece of cloth.

Mr. Cobb had a similar experience to what I have had in making some goods for a certain customer. Small things in particular would look large to those folks, and I thought about the only way to keep those things from looking so large was to send them four or five gallons of corn liquor, and get those people to looking double.

Now, then, if we had some cloth on exhibition with 200 or 300 overseers of cloth rooms as well as weavers, it would be a rather difficult task for every man to look at that piece of cloth. I was thinking of having a moving picture taken of that cloth, so that, when we come to a gathering like this, we can throw that on the screen, and show that piece of cloth, and show it so that all will see the same piece of cloth, and enumerate beforehand what defects are in that cloth, and then say whether you consider that a piece of seconds or a piece of first class cloth. Now we want to think about those things because with Mr. Cobb as our leader he is going to make us do something; that's all there is to it.

Now to go back to what we were discussing up there in Atlanta. I am still talking about it, and still thinking about it. One of the subjects discussed up in Atlanta, and we can discuss it here because this is Georgia, and by the way this is my home State, was "For what fabrics are steel harness best suited, as compared with twine harness?" There comes up the subject of what is the better for a certain class of goods, steel harness or twine harness? If we use steel harness with heddles, what is the best for certain constructions, steel or twine harness? In the meeting in Atlanta there was not so much discussion on that question. Very few of the men represented there used steel heddles, and the prevailing idea was that it was good for only coarse numbers, 20's and under; but in the Carolinas there are some mills using steel heddles on 30's, on print cloth, and have been for a number of years. I would like to have some idea from you all on that subject. If you are using steel harness, and have used twine harness, why did you change over to steel heddles? Why did you change over? If you are using twine harness, and have used steel, why did you go back to twine harness? Mr. League, can you give us any discussion on that subject?

MR. LEAGUE: I was not paying very strict attention. What is it you wish information about?

MR. BROWN: Which is better for, say, print cloth—steel harness or twine harness?

MR. LEAGUE: I have had very little experience with print cloth. My experience has been largely with sheeting.

MR. BROWN: What has been your experience on that?

MR. LEAGUE: I have tried the steel heddles very little on sheetings. I have had some little experience on some other goods, but, when it gets to sheeting, I have not anything to offer that will be of any value to you.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chapman, you have been experimenting with that as you have with everything else?

A VOICE: Mr. Chapman has gone.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Black, what is your experience?

MR. BLACK: On our print cloth we used for years cotton harness, but we found that the life of the cotton harness we could buy at this time was so short that we changed to German heddles, and we find that very satisfactory. On our higher counts, where we have got 112 x 64 No. 64 yards, we use the steel heddles; also on the 104 x 48 we are using the flat steel heddles. It is about the only thing we can make the higher counts satisfactorily with.

QUESTION: What was the broad cloth count?

MR. BLACK: 112 x 64.

QUESTION: Two shifts or four?

MR. BLACK: Four.

QUESTION: Fastened together?

MR. BLACK: It is duplex.

QUESTION: How many looms do your weavers run on that?

MR. BLACK: Twelve and fourteen. That's a fair average.

MR. BROWN: That is about what they average on broad cloth.

SECRETARY COBB: The badges that we are using, that were made of broad cloth, 100 x 64, are just the same style of goods that Mr. Black is making there.

MR. BROWN: And this is the first time we have used cotton for our badges. We have been using silk all the time for badges, and talking about cotton goods. (Laughter and applause.)

The President says we have got to quit. I hate to do that. I have just now gotten you all started. I have gotten off of my chest what I wanted to say. I am not going to discuss anything any more. I just want to throw out a few more hints on what we want to discuss. We want to get back to this subject. Another subject we want to discuss is "Are battery hands a good thing?" We want to study that thing going and coming. We want to study what is the immediate benefit from using battery hands. We want to analyze it still further, and see if we are rushing into any difficulties in the future on it. That is another subject we want to discuss at our next meeting.

Another thing I wish you would all begin to experiment on—a lot of you do it—is to find out what is the greatest cause of your automatic loom stops. It has one

or more causes, and experiment and find whether it is from broken ends, or what else may be the cause. There are a lot of things that perhaps might be the cause. Run some tests, and put some men in there, and follow it up. Of course, one mill would have one thing to cause it, and another another. If we can find out those things, it will help us all.

Our success in this section of this country is due and will be due to how much we co-operate with each other and work, and the more we do the more we can do and the more we can accomplish in each other's interest. I thank you for your attention, and will thank you still more if we will all get busy and have a good sectional meeting next time.

SECRETARY COBB: I would like to take this opportunity, gentlemen, to ask all of you young men to talk to the mill presidents and treasurers about the work that we are trying to get started in the Southern Textile Association. As I intimated in the report that I gave you, we are looking forward to a time when we will need the combined support of all the mill presidents and treasurers of the South, and I might tell you already what that idea is. We hope in the near future to get the Foundation started, of which David Clark is the father, and, when we do, it is going to take money to run it. We cannot do it just half way. The Southern Textile Association cannot put that over for the lack of funds. We are going to have to go to our employers for it. Now whether we are able to put that over or not is going to depend upon what they think of the work that we are doing. Now then I believe it is your duty at the first opportunity to talk to your employers and explain this work to them. Explain to them the advantages in the things that you have learned in the Association; that you go out and hear somebody talking about something, and you come back and put it into practice, and his mill gets the benefit of it. The idea of this Foundation is to take up the work that is brought out, so to speak, in the sectional meetings, and employ a man, a practical man, with some textile graduates as his assistants, to get to the bottom of these questions, and carry on the work that is brought out in the sectional meetings.

Now, Mr. Clark did make a start one time towards raising that money, and a very good start, but we decided at that time, as conditions got to be very bad and the mills were not making any money, that it was an inopportune time to go further with it, but we have not forgotten about it. We are looking forward to it as the greatest one thing that will tend to put the textile industry in the South where we will have a Foundation, a testing laboratory in charge of a practical man who will carry on this work and get something definite started, and something we can set up as standard.

So let me repeat here that each of you talk to your employers about it. Let them know what we are doing, and what our air castle is, so to speak, and it will help us put it over when we go to try to make the drive. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Gentlemen, is there anything else?

Don't forget the banquet tonight at 7 o'clock in this building. I understand the program tonight will be something out of the ordinary. I am not advised what it is, but I feel quite sure that we will all enjoy the banquet tonight.

Immediately after we adjourn we go to Fort Benning.

F. E. HEYMER (Columbus, Ga.): For the benefit of those members who have their own cars, and do not know the way to Fort Benning, the route to Fort Benning is straight down Second Avenue until you come to Eighth Street. This is Eighteenth Street right here running east and west. Then turn directly to your left after you reach Eighth Street and follow the paved road, which takes you right to the Fort.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: If you have not the Southern Textile Association band on your car, you will have to have your car verified out there. I suggest that you follow a local car.

The banquet tonight is at 7 o'clock in this room.

I see five good looking young ladies in the back of the auditorium, who I suppose will give you the souvenirs I mentioned. I don't know whether they are the souvenirs, or whether they have the souvenirs to give you.

If there is nothing further, we will now stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Accordingly, at 12:40 o'clock P. M. the morning session was adjourned.

THE TRIP TO FORT BENNING

Pursuant to announcement by the President just before adjournment, and also in acceptance of Brigadier General Wells' invitation, the entire convention and many of the local contingent in Columbus took automobiles, which were in waiting, and went to Fort Benning, which is some eight miles from the city.

There a most delightful lunch was served, which was greatly enjoyed. After the lunch the demonstration of infantry weapons was conducted by enlisted men under the command of junior officers, and this demonstration was most instructive and entertaining. The dextrous use of the machine guns by the enlisted men, who were firing at moving balloons and rockets with bullets, which left their trace behind them, was a very pretty demonstration. Altogether more than two hours were very pleasantly spent in watching this exhibition. As stated, it was both instructive and entertaining, and the visit to the Fort was one of the pleasing side issues of the convention.

The entire party returned to the city by automobiles about 4 o'clock P. M.

THE BANQUET

The Banquet, as previously announced by the President and Secretary, was held in the auditorium of the Service Station of the Columbus Electric and Power Company. It was a most enjoyable banquet, and served in a most pleasing and delightful manner by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus. When Paul McKenney announced that these fair waitresses were ladies from the First Presbyterian Church, quite a number

of the members of the Association stated that they wanted to join the First Presbyterian Church.

Frank K. Petrea asked the blessing before the banquet was started. After the meal was served, Mr. Harding, of the Columbus Electric and Power Company, introduced his First Aid team, who put on two acts of two scenes each. The first scene of the first act was the wrong way of administering first aid to a man who had received an electric shock, which had knocked him out. The second scene of that act showed the right way to proceed.

The first scene of the second act showed the wrong way to deal with a man who had experienced a broken jaw, broken leg, and broken finger and other bruises. The second scene of the second act showed the right way to administer first aid, and some of the splinting and bandaging by this team would have done credit to the very best trained hospital attendants.

After this demonstration Mr. Murphy announced that the Columbus Country Club would be very glad to have any of the members who cared to do so to play golf at the Club on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Edmond, of the Goldens' Foundry and Machine Company, stated that his Company would be very glad to give each member a waffle iron as a souvenir, if he would come down to the shop and get it, and at the same time look over the works.

A pleasing feature of the banquet entertainment was the monologue and recitation of some poems by Arthur Emrich, a local entertainer of Columbus. Mr. Emrich stated that he enjoyed the distinction of being the only Jew selling ham in Georgia.

It is here noted that the orchestra that furnished the music for the evening was composed of employees of the Columbus Electric and Power Company.

Robert W. Philip, of Atlanta, put on a burlesque jazz duet, which was both pleasing and funny. Their selections were, for example, "Peeping Through a Knot Hole in Father's Wooden Leg," and "Sit on My Right Leg, Darling, as My Left One is Growing Numb." Mr. Philip and his wonderful artists were encored several times.

A most amusing feature of the banquet was a fake broadcasting of a so-called speech, which was burlesque, by Oscar D. Grimes, President of the Association.

It was decided to hold the session tomorrow morning in the Civic Room of the Ralston Hotel instead of in the auditorium of the Service Station of the Columbus Electric and Power Company.

After the close of the banquet, which ended at 9:45, many of the members had the pleasure of listening to "Fiddlin' John Carson," and his associates,

who rendered some very amusing as well as some very interesting selections. The banquet was in all respects a very happy occasion and greatly enjoyed by all.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

The Saturday Morning Session, which was the final session of the Association, was called to order at 9:15 o'clock in the Civic Room of Hotel Ralston, by Oscar D. Grimes, the President.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: First on the program this morning, gentlemen, is a speech, and I will ask Mr. Philip to please introduce the speaker.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): I don't think he needs much introduction to Georgia men. For the benefit of the visiting gentlemen here I will state that for the last two or three years he has been Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. Prior to that time he worked with the Federal Board of Vocational Education at Georgia Tech, where he was engaged in Foremanship training work in cotton mills and other industries in the State. That work has been recognized in Georgia as a very vital factor in creating personal morale among the mills. I think you folks up in the Carolinas have had something of a similar nature, though not on so extended a scale. The speaker probably will tell you some phases of that work indirectly this morning.

I take pleasure in introducing to you William M. McLaurine, Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, who will speak to you on the subject, "The Trail of the Calf."

THE TRAIL OF THE CALF

By William M. McLaurine, Atlanta, Ga., Secretary Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Gentlemen of the Southern Textile Association:

I want to tell you people that I thank you very much for honoring me by asking me to come down and talk to you for a few minutes. I am not going to talk to you but about ten to twelve minutes. A crowd wants to know usually how long will you talk. I will say that I am not going to talk over twelve minutes.

The other day I was preparing a speech to be delivered before the Women's Club. I told my wife to sit down; "I want to read you something." She said "Go to it." I read it. When I had finished reading it she asked "What is that speech about, anyhow?" I said "It is The Making of a Citizen." She asked, "Well, what did you say about that?" So it seems that I had taken up about 30 minutes of perfectly good time, and I had not made an impression. I thought with that kind of experience I could soon be

(Continued on Page 32)

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The Columbus Meeting

THE Columbus meeting of the Southern Textile Association measured up to all expectations.

As Columbus is somewhat on the edge of the textile manufacturing field, there was no expectation of a very large attendance and the number present was all that was anticipated.

The mill men of Columbus certainly took great interest in the meeting and Paul McKenney and the other members of his committee were on the job every minute and did everything possible for the entertainment of the visitors.

In respect to the number of local men who attended the banquet, Columbus went far beyond any other town that has had a meeting of the Southern Textile Association and set an example that should be followed by other cities. We call attention to the number of Columbus men named in "Among Those Present."

The first session was called to order by President O. D. Grimes at 10 a. m., Friday morning in the assembly room of the Columbus Electric and Power Company.

A very cordial address of welcome was delivered by Mayor J. Homer Dimon and he was followed by another address of welcome and an invitation to visit Fort Benning by Brigadier General Briant H. Wells.

General Wells made a clean cut, forceful talk and impressed those present as being a very strong and forceful man.

During his talk he stated that the army could get satisfactory wool cloth for uniforms but that American manufacturers have never been able to produce a satisfactory cloth for the cotton uniforms and that the United States Army was at present having to buy uniform cloth in England and Germany.

We are not prepared to question

the statement of General Wells, and if he stated a fact, the cotton manufacturers of this country should hang their heads in shame.

The feature of the morning session was the report of Gordon Cobb, General Chairman of the Divisional Meetings.

Mr. Cobb discussed at length the future development of Southern Textile Association work, and while there was not agreement upon all of his suggestions, he was heard with close attention.

In the absence of Carl Harris, Chairman of the Spinners' Division, J. A. Chapman made a report and there was considerable discussion.

The advantage of raising the angle of spinning frame rolls from 25 to 35 degrees was discussed at considerable length.

W. L. Phillips, of Social Circle, Ga., told of the increased production that he had obtained by making the change, but said that with the higher angle of rolls he had found it necessary to raise his spinning frame four inches higher off the floor in order that spinner could put up the ends.

A discussion of combination wind on warp showed a considerable difference of opinion, with most of those present favoring the filling wind on warp.

L. L. Brown, Chairman of the Weavers' Division, made a report and led a discussion which had to be discontinued when the time came to leave for Fort Benning.

About two hundred men left at 12:15 o'clock, in cars provided by Columbus people for Fort Benning, which is eight miles away.

Fort Benning contains 98,000 acres and is said to be the largest infantry training camp in the world.

Upon arrival at the camp we were shown over a section of tents and then given "chow" in regular camp style.

Everybody was given a bowl and passed in a line before the steaming

ke'tles from which the cooks, with ladles, poured stew and beans into the bowls. On the tables was camp made bread and large pitchers of coffee.

It was plain food but good, and it was greatly enjoyed.

After chow we were driven several miles from the camp and given a wonderful exhibition of infantry training work.

First we were shown a small and a large tank which were explained to us and then put in motion and their operation demonstrated.

Then the personnel of a modern squad was explained and the squad maneuvered and did some firing.

Next the accuracy of small cannon was demonstrated. An object about 700 yards away was picked out. The first shot went too far and the second too short, but having obtained the range the next five shots hit close to the object.

Trench mortars, which had no triggers but did their firing from percussion caps upon the projectiles themselves, were next demonstrated and showed remarkable accuracy.

It was the machine guns, however, that pleased the crowd. Small colored balloons were let loose from a pit at one side and four machine gunners went after them. As tracer bullets were used, it was easy to see which gunner broke each balloon and the excitement was so great that the visitors began to bet on their favorite gunner.

A field telephone and radio system was shown and there was also a demonstration of the throwing of gas booms and smoke screens from mortars.

Everybody who went to Camp Benning came away with a greater respect for the American Army and intense admiration for the system and training at Fort Benning.

The Banquet.

At 7 p. m. the banquet was held in the office of the Columbus Electric and Power Company, with music furnished by the band of that company.

Paul McKenney, treasurer of the Swift Manufacturing Company, acted as toastmaster and handled the job well.

Two very interesting stunts showing the wrong and the correct methods of giving first aid in the case of electric shocks or accidents were put on by men from the Columbus Electric and Power Company and they were followed by a humorous talk by a Columbus man who described himself as "the only ham selling Jew in Georgia."

Chairman McKenney then announced that the radio station at Atlanta would broadcast the address of President O. D. Grimes, of the Association.

Through an arrangement that sounded exactly like a radio, even to the static, C. M. Young made an exceedingly witty address which had been prepared by someone and which provoked much laughter, in which President Grimes joined.

The banquet was devoid of the customary long-winded speeches and for that reason and because the manner in which it was handled by the Columbus men was much enjoyed.

The Saturday morning session was very short.

It was featured by an inspirational address by W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, and Randolph Bennett, of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, made a short address commending the work of the Southern Textile Association.

Coppersmiths Have Found Other Fields

THE following letter to David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, from J. W. Slater, New Orleans representative of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Company, seems to indicate that we have driven the itinerant coppersmiths into other fields.

"During the past few weeks I have been reading in the Textile Bulletin, the several warnings, and letters regarding the fake coppersmiths, and I believe, I have located the persons you are anxious to find.

"As you possibly know, copper, is used very extensively in the manufacture of sugar, all conveying pipes for the juices, and all the coils, for evaporation, must be copper, which have to be washed or boiled every day, with an acid solution, to keep them clean, and the juices pure.

"I wrote the preceding paragraph, for I thought that these 'Gipsy coppersmiths' may have used the same line of talk around the cotton mills, that they are using around the sugar mills, i. e., that after they have treated their pipes, coils, etc., they would not be subject to the objectionable deposits which are always present, if constant washing is not resorted to, this may, or may not apply to dry cans, etc., not being familiar with drying, I cannot say.

"These so-called coppersmiths, I am told speak French, and very little English, but their brogue, is entirely different, than anything used in this section, and one of my sugar mill friends, said he thought they were Mexicans or Spanish.

"While in Baton Rouge, La., yesterday, I drove by the address on their business card, and found an old dilapidated barn, used for a workshop, and I am told that they are driving two Cadillac cars, which still have North Carolina license on them, I did not get to see these cars, but one of my friends says he will get the license number when they return with some of their material.

"I am told that they never make any definite price, but charge by the pound, and when I asked if they weighed their material before they let them take it to the shop, they admitted that they did not, and now, are beginning to worry.

"When I started this letter, I had no idea that I would write so much, but the more I thought about the matter, I resolved to give you all the information I could, and if these are the same people that have been fleecing the Textile Mills, I think something should be done.

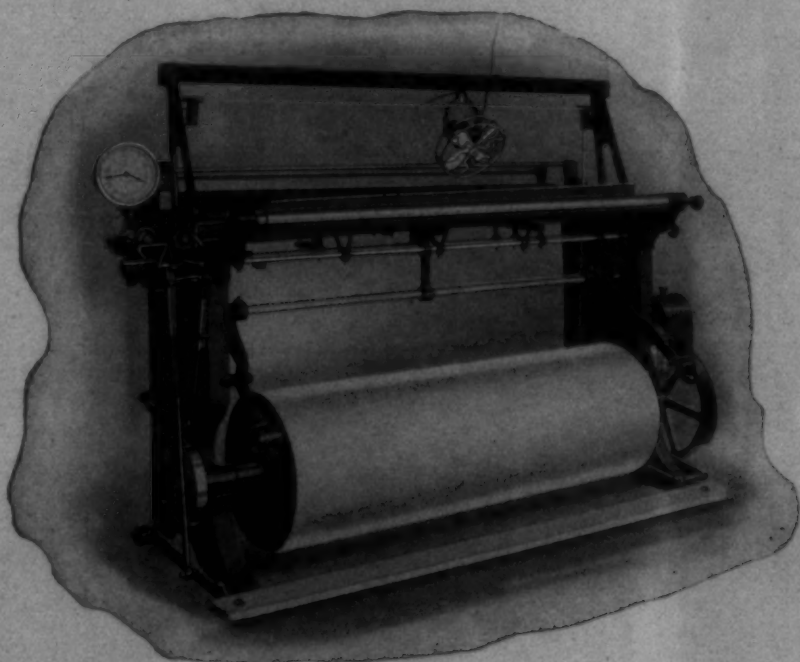
"Attached you will find a sample of one of the business cards used by these coppersmiths, this is an exact copy word and spelling, which I tried to get, from one of the mills."

FRANK B. KENNEY
President

CLARENCE R. HOWE,
Vice President

MARSHALL F. CUMMINGS,
Treasurer

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In order to give those of our customers who use standard sized Warper Spools the benefit of immediate deliveries, we endeavor to carry on hand for quick shipment a stock of 4x5, 4x5½, 4x6 and 4x6½ spools.



AN absurd question of course. Yet some mills are forced to throw in the junk pile an appalling amount of expensive yarn. Spools whose heads quickly crack, splinter or fly off the barrels are the Senegambians in this woodpile!

Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools prevent this costly waste of yarn. Lestershire heads are *vulcanized*—they cannot break, splinter or wear rough. Also, the Lestershire patented process prevents heads flying off. So Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools do their job of putting yarn in better shape for wearing without sacrifice of yarn or spools.

Dig for the facts in your own spooling operations. You may be surprised at the amount ordinary spools are costing you. The remedy lies in Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools—in their 8 chief advantages.

Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools

- Eliminate your spool replacement expense.
- Eliminate loss of yarn due to spools (in many mills this loss runs into thousands of dollars).
- Eliminate all possibility of injury to employees from rough or splintered spools.
- Increase about 10% the yardage on your spools.
- Eliminate spooler kinks and knots due to spools.
- Eliminate broken ends on your warpers due to spools and thus increase warper production 20% to 30%.
- Materially improve the quality of your warps.
- And thus better the quality and increase the production in your weave room.

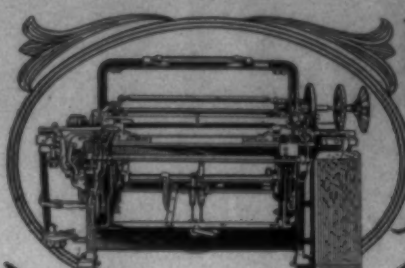


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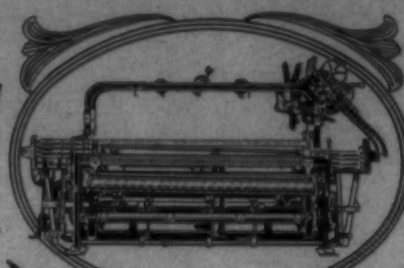
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usual; it is rather habitual

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Striking Combs, Warper and Liece
Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks,
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EMMONS LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS

Personal News

J. W. Cooper has resigned as loom fixer at the Dunson Mills, La-Grange, Ga.

J. W. Pharris, of Spray, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Stuart Mills, Stuart, Va.

E. W. Edwards has resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. E. Davis has resigned as superintendent of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Horace D. Dowell has become superintendent of the Sand Springs Cotton Mill, Sand Springs, Okla.

G. L. Horton has been promoted to master mechanic at the Aragon Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

S. L. Wallace is now master mechanic at the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Claude Spence has resigned as master mechanic at the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. T. Curry has resigned as overseer slashing at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

H. M. Miles, overseer of carding at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now acting as superintendent.

— Schwartz has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

P. M. Keller formerly superintendent of the Belton Yarn Mills is organizing a cotton mill at Victoria, Texas.

C. C. Kiser, of Kannapolis, N. C., has become night overseer of carding at the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. T. White, of Lanett, Ala., has become overseer of slashing at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

J. B. Stroup has resigned as superintendent of the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

J. W. Pitts has been appointed superintendent of the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

J. M. Battison has been made manager of the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

W. B. Milholland, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer carding at the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Jas. W. Trigg has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, to become assistant superintendent at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

L. C. Walker is now section hand in carding at the Rankin Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

A. E. Monk is now section hand in spinning, drawing and combing at the Rankin Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Robert Saunders has accepted a position in the blanket department of the American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.

W. A. Moore has resigned his position with the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C., and is now with the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Coy Thornton has been promoted from second hand in day twisting to night overseer twisting at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Corley formerly superintendent of the Vardry Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

L. W. Clark, general manager of the Spray and Draper plants of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., has returned from a trip to Europe.

E. T. Combs has resigned as overseer at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

F. B. Gardner, formerly with the General Asbestos & Rubber Co., at Charleston, S. C., is now superintendent of the Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Tex.

D. C. Jones has resigned as superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

William Little Steele, Jr., who has been with the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has been made superintendent of the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. W. Trigg has resigned as overseer carding at the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

— Beswick has resigned his position as textile expert for the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, to become manager and superintendent of the Sylvan Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Returned From Europe.

Frank G. North and Arthur Harris of the Atlanta Reed and Harness Co., have returned from a six weeks trip to Europe, during which they visited most of the countries on the continent.

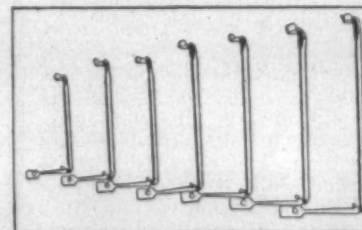
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY
Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS
V. Pres. and Sec.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Point, N. C.—The Southern Fabrics Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. H. Foy and I. P. Ingle.

Lenoir City, Tenn.—The United Hosiery Mills have let contract to E. R. Rader for the erection of a mill building, 150x50 feet, one story, brick construction.

El Paso, Texas.—The El Paso Cotton Mills have amended their charter to increase the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Bowie, Texas.—The Bowie Cotton Mills have let contract to Reyburn Engineering and Construction Co., Kansas City, for the erection of a mill building, 80x380 feet, 1 story.

Prattville, Ala.—The Autagua Cotton Mills have placed contract with the Hopedale Mfg. Co. for 250 automatic looms, which will replace old looms.

West Point, Miss.—The Cardinal Mills, which have been idle for some time, have resumed operations and will produce combed yarns. The plant has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first class condition. M. W. Driver is superintendent.

Marshville, N. C.—The Marshville Manufacturing Company, which has twisters and four tire cord looms, was purchased at public sale on October 17th, by S. M. Robinson of Lowell, N. C. Sale is subject a three years lease held by Edwin Morgan of Laurel Hill, N. C.

Franklinville, N. C.—The Randolph Mills, Inc., which manufactures dowels and heavy sheeting, are pushing work on their bleachery and finishing plant and expect to have same in operation at an early date. Jno. W. Clark, formerly superintendent of the Erwin Bleachery at West Durham, N. C., is president of the Randolph Mills.

Gadsden, Ala.—The hosiery mills here and at Atalla have resumed operations after being closed down because of the long drouth which caused the Fort Payne plant to be closed. The latter plant does the dyeing for the Gadsden and Atalla plants and it was practically without water when the spring that supplies it failed.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Excavation work is under way for the large plant of the American Bemberg Co., which is to be constructed in Happy Valley, between Elizabethton and Johnson City, Tenn. The company expects to have one of two units of the rayon plant in operation within the next 12 months, employing at least 1,500 persons, while the building program calls for a continuous development until the full plant will have been erected within five years, employing 40,000 operatives.

Charlotte, N. C.—Contract for the erection of the building to be occupied by the silk processing plant of Selemnier and Villate has been let to T. C. Thompson Bros. The building will cost \$20,000 and will be located on N. Smith street.

Hampton, Ga.—The Hampton Cotton Mills have been purchased by O. P. and W. C. Ensign, of the Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga. The Hampton Mills have 14,000 spindles and 21 knitting machines, making hosiery yarns and underwear.

Marble Falls, Texas.—It is reported that the contract for the construction of a dam and spillway for generating power to operate the Marble Falls Textile Mill has been let to Winans Construction Co., of Fort Worth, the work to cost \$75,000.

Daytona, Fla.—The Florida Textile Products Co., which was recently incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 by R. M. Beardslee, president, H. C. Beckner, vice-president and E. T. Lindsay, secretary, will not establish a cotton mill, but are installing a number of plants for the production of tropical clothing, overalls, work shirts, shirts and underwear. Contracts for the machinery have been placed.

Greenville, N. C.—The Greenville Cotton Mills, Inc., is now operating under new management with orders sold well in advance.

J. A. and M. R. Long and R. L. Harris, of Roxboro, operators of several large mills, have taken over one-half of the stock in the local plant and have assumed charge of the management and E. H. Coarl is the superintendent. The mill has begun full-time operation and the output has been sold far in advance. Present employees are being retained and a night shift may be added.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Miller Investment Co., of this city, is negotiating for the purchase of the Moore-Merritt Rubber Co. plant in Alton Park, suburb of Chattanooga, for the Smith Hosiery Mills. The idea is to exchange the present Smith hosiery plant and realty for the rubber plant property and move the hosiery mill there. Details of additional consideration to be paid could not be learned.

The rubber plant is a modern fire proof structure, admirably adapted to textile use, and includes several acres of land for future expansion at the present.

Moore-Merritt took over the plant from Duboise Rubber and Tube Co. to make rubber shoe soles but has gone out of business.

The Smith Hosiery Mills formerly the Wardlaw Hosiery Mills, having been acquired by the Gus Miller interests some time ago. Blackwell Smith, head of the hosiery mills, has announced that a proposition has been made to acquire the large plant. There is no room for future expansion at the present Smith mills site.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Stockholders in the newly organized Red River Cotton Mills Co., have completed organization of the company.

The Red River plant was known as Hamilton-Carhartt Mill No. 2 until recently purchased by a group of investors, principally comprising local persons.

Directors and officials of the company are as follows: York Wilson, Alex Long, Sr., A. C. Fennell, George A. Norwood, Daniel Haywood, J. E.

THE FARISH COMPANY

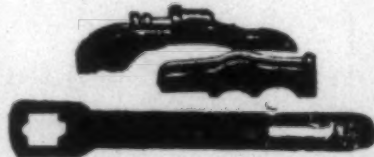
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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

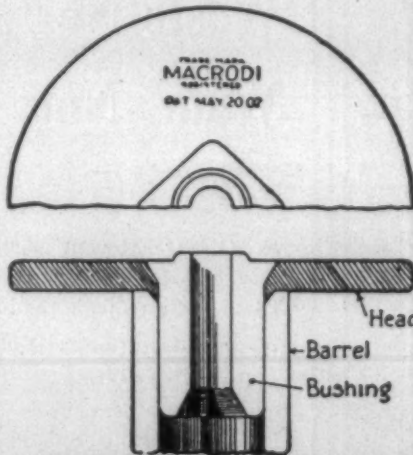
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after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable—Economical

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Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Sirrine, A. W. Dall, and Sam N. Johnson. York Wilson is president and treasurer of the organization and C. Pride Simpson, secretary.

This company, recently organized by William and York Wilson, has taken over the property of the Hamilton-Carhartt Mill No. 2 at Carhartt, and the plant is rapidly being placed in readiness for operation. Carhartt No. 2 was erected in 1920 just prior to the deflation period, and for the past three years has been out of commission. The Red River Co. has purchased the whole property at about one-fourth of its actual worth, and according to those who have knowledge of the cotton business the new concern has an opportunity to make a success of the new undertaking. About 23 new four and five room houses will also be erected this fall, contracts have been let to J Archie Willis & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.—It was learned from D. D. Little, of this city, southern manager for the Appleton Co., that improvements costing approximately \$1,000,000 will be made to the Brogan Mills, which have been purchased by the Appleton Co. Flannels and outings will be manufactured. It is understood that the purchase price agreed on the physical plant was \$1,200,000. The transfer of the Brogan Mills of Anderson will take place on Nov. 2, the stockholders of the plant in session Tuesday ratifying the sale of the Appleton Mills of Lowell, Mass. The sale had been formerly recommended by President James P. Gossett and the board of directors.

The sale will net the stockholders of the company approximately \$1,200,000, according to President Gossett. The cash assets of Brogan Mill are more than \$2,000,000, it was said. The capital stock of the mill is \$1,321,000. The physical property of the Brogan Mills was carried on Jan. 1, 1925, balance sheet at \$1,438,492 and excess of current assets over current liabilities amounted to

\$976,979, a total of \$2,415,471. Capital stock was \$1,321,600, and profit and loss surplus \$1,122,279. For the past two years it is understood the Appleton Co. has carried a reserve of \$2,000,000 for acquisition of a Southern mill. It had additional reserves and surplus of \$3,355,618 on October 31, 1924.

The vote to sell the mill was unanimous, Mr. Gossett announced. Only

the physical property of Brogan mill was included in the sale, the Anderson firm retaining all cash assets, bonds, cotton, manufactured products and copyrighted trademarks.

Victoria, Texas.—P. M. Keller formerly of Belton, Texas, is promoting a cotton mill at this place and indications are that it will be successful.

September Cotton Consumption.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Cotton consumed during September totalled 483,266 bales of lint and 70,008 of linters, compared with 448,665 of linters and 63,583 of linters in August this year and 438,373 of lint and 50,581 of linters in September last year, the census bureau announced today.

Increase Shown.

In public storage and at compresses 3,137,620 bales of lint and 18,875 of linters, compared with 1,040,178 of lint and 22,747 of linters on August 31, this year and 2,066,895 of lint and 38,952 of linters on September 30 last year.

Imports during September totalled 15,121 bales compared with 9,266 in August this year and 9,654 in September last year. Exports during September totalled 752,324 bales including 1,880 bales of linters, compared with 325,835, including 2,640 of linters in August this year and 7,37,485 including 3,498 of linters in September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 31,551,630 compared with 31,269,774 in August this year and 30,154,006 in September last year.

Statistics for cotton growing states follow:

Cotton consumed during September totalled 329,859 bales compared with 302,604 in August this year and 350,255 in September last year.

Cotton on hand September 30 in cotton growing states was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 589,944 bales compared with 335,220 on August 31, this year and 240,599 on September 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,057,139 bales compared with 948,11 on August 31, this year and 1,996,412 on September 30, last year.

Cotton spindles active during September 16,653,624 compared with 15,479,000 during August this year and 15,990,678 during September last year.

DRUIDOAK LOOM LEATHERS

Highest Grade Oak Tanned
For Cotton, Wool and Silk Looms

Check Straps,
Dobby Straps,
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Hold-ups,
Bumpers,
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Maximum Production
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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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Reliable Humidifying Devices

Since 1888
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Better Textile Dryers

Manufactured by GRINNELL COMPANY, Inc.

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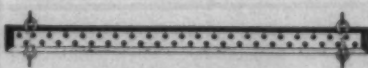
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One card grinder who can clothe cards. No booze artist need apply. Job pays \$20.10 per week. Apply M. M., care Southern-Textile Bulletin.

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TRAVELER CLEANERS
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WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL
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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 30(a))

a diplomat. If you ever talked to a diplomat, you will talk to a man who can talk to you all day and you won't know a thing that he has said.

I want to talk to you just a minute or two, not all day, and I am not a diplomat as yet. My little speech kind of runs on the line you people have been talking about in your meeting.

I am not a practical cotton mill man, and cannot talk to you in practical cotton mill terms. I believe in trying to help your fellow man along; so the little talk I am going to present to you is more inspirational than instructive, and yet a lot of times, my friends, that is what we need—inspiration—more than instruction. We know what we want to do, what we ought to do, and how to do it, but we like to have some fellow shoot us on to it, and urge us to go on into it. I am trying to stick a pin in you. That in the main is the object of this little talk, which, as I say is probably more inspirational than instructive.

I am going to read a little poem to you, which perhaps has been read to you, or to some of you, before up at Asheville, but we are so far away from Asheville this morning that it will probably bear repetition to some of you who possibly heard it up there.

Every person who attempts to make a speech or preach a sermon should have a central theme or text. Whether he is able to stay with it and develop it is another matter. It is not fair to the speaker or to the public to fail in this. Hence in keeping with custom and in order that these remarks may feebly cling around some central core I read the following lines from the pen of Samuel Foss. He has named this poem "The Calf Path," but I have changed it to "The Trail of the Calf." The poem follows and forms my text:

"One day, through a primeval wood,
A calf walked home as good calves should,
And left a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

"Since then two hundred years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead,
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my morale tale.

"The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er dale and steep,
And led his flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

"And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made,
And many men wound in and out,
And bent and turned and crooked about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

"But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked."

He proceeds to tell us that the path became a lane, and that the lane became a road, where many a poor horse toiled on with his load beneath the burning sun and traveled some three miles in one.

"And men in two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf,
For men are prone to go it blind,
Along the calf-ways of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun,
To do as other men have done."

This poem by Sam Foss is typical in practically every vocation of life. Nations and individuals have followed the trail of the calf.

China for thousands of years followed this trail and even went so far as to build a huge wall around its empire in order to prevent any outside nations from destroying its trails. Government, society, education, religions all followed the trail until stagnation and disintegration set in. The wall was torn down, the trails were changed, new ideas came in, and China awoke lost in the whirl of national development. So great was the shock that even yet she has not found herself, hence she still gropes, hoping some day to make her adjustments and take her place in the great galaxy of nations.

The Renaissance in the Fourteenth Century was another evidence of nations and people finding that the trail of religion and art and music and government and society was devious, circuitous, blase, incomplete and grooved. People began to wonder if all art and literature and science worth while had been devised or invented or discovered. Some dared question the religion of the established church, someone dared proclaim a new discovery in science, someone dared paint a new picture and write a new book, and the world went mad to think of the heretics of customs. These leaders declared, "We will not follow the trail longer." Out of that decision came the greatest mental, spiritual and commercial awakening that the world has ever known. The great discoveries date from that century. America was discovered in 1492 and practically all other discoveries date not so far from this. Science, with its blessings to mankind had its initiation there, and later took the mighty and majestic sweep that hands to us today the blessings with which we are surrounded. A great religious awakening came along soon after, and the Protestant Church, with its Martin Luther, John Knox, John Calvin, Charles Wesley and hundreds of others said that we needed a new trail, so instead of following we will blaze a trail and make a way for religious progress to travel over.

America, with all of its spirit of freedom and equality and opportunity, owes these blessings to a group of people who looked down the trail of government and religion and oppression, made by the calves of religious and civil potentates and then calmly, yet determinedly, they said, "We will not follow the trail any longer."

England and France and Holland and other nations spoke to their subjects and said, "Follow the trail." These oppressed people, seeking new lives and new opportuni-

ties, came to America, but these nations sent their representatives to make trails for them. The Continental Congress, the Mecklenburg Declaration, the Declaration of Independence, were all expressions of a people who had found that there were new roads that could be made over which civilization could travel faster and more comfortably. Hence England received their "Ipse dixit," and the old trail of the calf became useless.

It may not be out of place here to somewhat modify this seemingly rather revolutionary development, and say that the trail of the calf always led from where the calf was to what it desired, and was necessary for its health and welfare. Just so, in all of these changes that I have indicated, the objects sought for as necessary and desired were not abandoned, but the method of securing them was modified or changed.

Because of the physiography of our United States, because of the difference in climates, soil, and other physical conditions, because of the difference in the types of people who settled in the North and those who settled in the South, it was perfectly natural that the trails of government and social life should be different. As long as our country was sparsely populated, as long as we were far enough apart to seldom come in contact with each other, each section made and followed its own trail.

By and by populations increased, transportation improved, commercial life began to reach across this once uninhabited space. Trails began to cross. The government, once a rather loose protectorate, was beginning to tighten up and people began to wrangle as to whether States or the nation should say how the trails should run. Out of the great conflict of the Civil War came a new nation, with each section endeavoring to make its trails combine harmoniously with the other section so that prosperity and progress in government and religion and education and social customs would pass frictionless from the piney peaks of Maine to the Rio Grande and from Puget Sound to the last Key of Florida.

But enough of the civic side of life. In old England up to the year 1733 carding and spinning and weaving cloth by hand had been done for long periods of time, but one day a man, John Kay, looked down the trail and said, "There is another and better way to do this." There is another way to go, and out of that idea came the evolutionary products of textile machinery. Other men looked down the trail of hand power and horse power and water power, and said, "There is a better trail," and out of that came the steam engine, electric and hydro-electric power, with its countless million ergs of ability.

We think we are living in a progressive age now, with what we call modern mills and modern machinery and modern villages. We pat ourselves complacently, and say we are the path-finders for posterity. We are Daniel Boones, blazing the trail through the primeval forest for follower to pursue.

I sometimes wonder, though, if we are not following the trail, and what we are really doing is repairing the road and making it more comfortable over which to travel, and more attractive to the eye.

I would not disparage this one bit, because this is a necessity, and if it is the only thing that you can do, keep doing it, but don't class yourself as a path-finder, call yourself a "trail-keeper."

If you read "Wanted—A Prophet," by U. Dodge in August edition of "Cotton," you have a clear idea of what I am now trying to discuss.

What has been done in the way of new inventions, of simplifying processes, of simplifying machines, of eliminating processes, of increasing quality and quantity, of reducing waste, wear and tear of machinery, and thousands of other problems that the mill men meet every day? I grant you, modifications and adjustments have been made—there have been improvements. All of these have embodied the same old fundamental ideas that have come down from the hand loom. Are all of the fundamental and basic ideas discovered? Is there nothing new to discover?

Medical science improves every year, scientists of all kinds bring out new truths, some even find out that some of our fundamental assumptions have been in error, and new assumptions are made which revolutionize certain procedures.

To state it again, in terms of my theme. Have all of the trails been made? Is there nothing left for us to do, except keep up the roadbed and travel? I do not believe it. If you ask me what new trail to make I cannot tell you. I am not a practical mill man. If I were a practical mill man, I might not be able to tell you. It takes intense study, and thought and action to give birth to an idea.

There are signs of restlessness and restlessness is a sign of mental activity, and mental activity is a sign of progress, and progress means new trails.

Why do I say this?

There was a time when a cotton mill was a closed corporation in fact. The fence around it then not only meant safety from fire and accident. It meant "We are perfect within ourselves. We know everything and don't want anybody to find it out. We don't want any new ideas."

That mill was China with her wall around her; she was living in the Twentieth Century A. D., following the trails made by the calf in the Twentieth Century B. C.

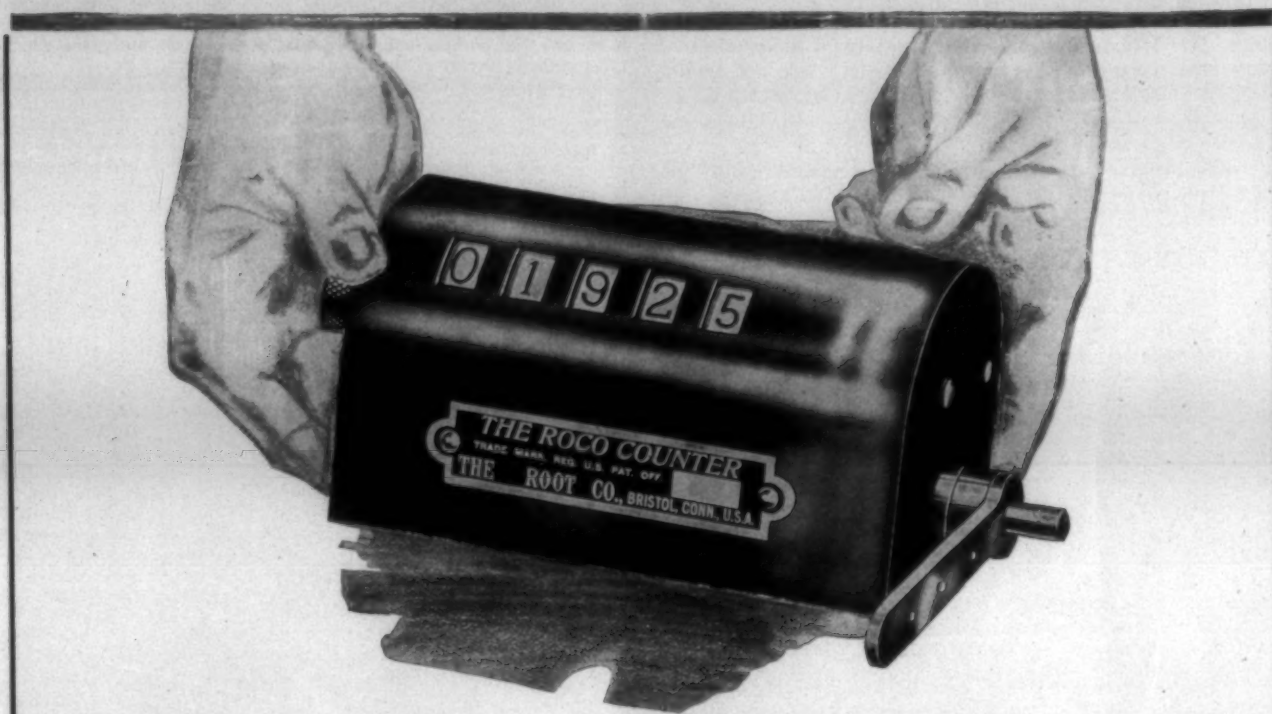
There was a far span between the President and the Superintendent and Overseers. The Superintendent and Overseers could only know as little as possible, and this they must not discuss outside of their own mill. How could a man be a real superintendent and have overseers under such conditions? How could any man do otherwise than follow the calf-trails of other generations? A new day came. Some of the old boys who were the descendants of the shut-mouth line passed away. I respect their ideas and principles, because they were sincere in their beliefs. But a new generation came in, and this new generation brought with them limitless possibilities. They announced the fence is for protection of property and life, and not as a barrier of ideas. Movements travel through co-operation, and we are ready. With this ultimatum announced to the world, some progressive overseers and superintendents of Georgia, North and South Carolina, took up the challenge and sent forth the call, saying, "Boys, come on and let's get together and talk about our problems." Out of that call came the Southern Textile Association, organized in 1908, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Out of these meetings has come the vanguard of textile progress in manufacturing. The co-operation of you people and the free and unreserved discussions that you have, have enabled many a man to go home and change some of his trails.

Let me warn you, however, that the darkest spot in the civilization of the world was during the Middle Ages. Men in authority agreed that everything worth knowing had been found out. There was nothing further to know. If you want this condition to obtain in your life, just say that we have arrived. We have our mill and manufacturing processes perfected, we don't want to know any more. We are satisfied.

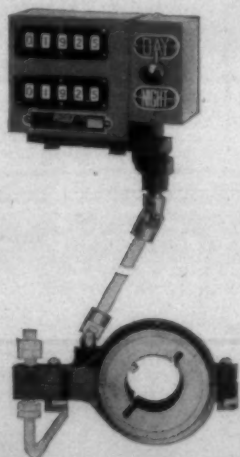
Then industrial leprosy will begin to take you apart, joint by joint, until you will finally die on some detention island of oblivion, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

I would not have made that depressing statement if I had thought that such would ever be your lot. The fact that you are here and have been here so many times before, the fact that you are alive to your opportunities, that you are struggling for new trails, more direct and more rapid to travel over makes we know that all of textile history worth while has not been written, and all of textile progress has not been made, and all of the trails worth while have not been blazed.



Here! is the thing that will

- speed up your weavers
- assist your superintendents and foremen to fill orders
- give infallible information to your production managers, cost clerks, and accounting department.



In fact, a Root Counter on each loom has been proven by a great number of the largest mills to be the only means by which actual and estimated production costs can be kept identical. They prevent padding of individual production reports—they prevent "kicking of the gear"—they place every operator on his merits and ability—they record production costs accurately down to the very smallest fraction—they are the modern means of keeping in touch with each loom and its weaver.

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The Cotton Manufacturers' Association sends its greetings and best wishes to you, and congratulates itself that you are a part of our great industry.

I thank you. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Mr. McLaurine, we are glad to have a representative of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association with us. We are trying to get closer and closer to those folks, and to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, too, all the time, and we are mighty glad to have some man come around and see what we are doing.

I want to appoint a Resolutions Committee to draw up suitable resolutions on this meeting and all the functions we have enjoyed. I will appoint as that Committee the following gentlemen:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

ROBERT W. PHILIP, *Chairman*
JAS. A. GREER
F. GOROON COBB

Gentlemen, we will go into a regular business session. Is there any business to come before the meeting?

SECRETARY COBB: I suppose we should mention these invitations that we have for the next meeting. We have one from the Mayor of Savannah, which is as follows:

Savannah, Ga., October 16, 1925.
Southern Textile Association,
In Convention,
Columbus, Ga.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the City of Savannah permit me to extend your worthy Association a most cordial invitation to hold your next meeting, which I understand will be held next Summer, in Savannah.

Savannah has been, and is continually being, conceded "The Ideal Convention City," and, while this is unquestionably due largely to the many natural advantages she enjoys, our citizens are none the less appreciative when Savannah is selected, and they, as well as all of our industries, shall feel signally honored should your valuable Association

express a preference for Savannah as the place at which your next meeting will be held.

In the event Savannah should prove the city of your selection, please be assured that every provision will be made for your comfort, convenience, and happiness while here, and that nothing will be omitted in perfecting our plans which might contribute to the complete success of this notable occasion.

With the further assurance that a most hearty welcome awaits you in Savannah, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) R. M. HULL, Mayor.
Savannah, Ga., October 16, 1925.

There is also a letter accompanying that; that is from the Savannah Board of Trade, and makes special reference to Tybee, as follows:

Southern Textile Association,
In Convention,
Columbus, Ga.

Gentlemen:

The Convention and Tourists Bureau of the Savannah Board of Trade extends to you a most cordial invitation to meet at Tybee and in this city for your Summer meeting next year.

Many of you gentlemen are familiar with the advantages of Savannah and Tybee as places for holding conventions and we wish to assure you that you will have the co-operation of this Bureau in making the Convention a success. The Bureau is a part of the Board of Trade, having a membership of 2,300. These join with us in urging that you accept Savannah's invitation.

We believe that we have the most desirable city in the South for Summer conventions, and we know that you can combine pleasure with an interesting meeting, if held here and Tybee.

The Secretary of the Convention and Tourist Bureau, Mr. J. R. Fitzpatrick, will be present at your meeting and we will appreciate the courtesy of allowing him to enlarge upon this invitation.

Trusting that your Columbus Convention will be the most successful yet held, and we will have the honor of having you with us next year, we are,

Very cordially yours,

CONVENTION AND TOURIST BUREAU, SAVANNAH BOARD OF TRADE.
(Signed) THOMAS A. JONES, Chairman.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, I believe, is in the building. He would like to just say a

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION

"COLUMBUS TAPE"

GEORGIA WEBBING & TAPE CO.

SERVICEABLE

COLUMBUS, GA.

**INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING**

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS

**"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

**THE
DAVID BROWN COMPANY**

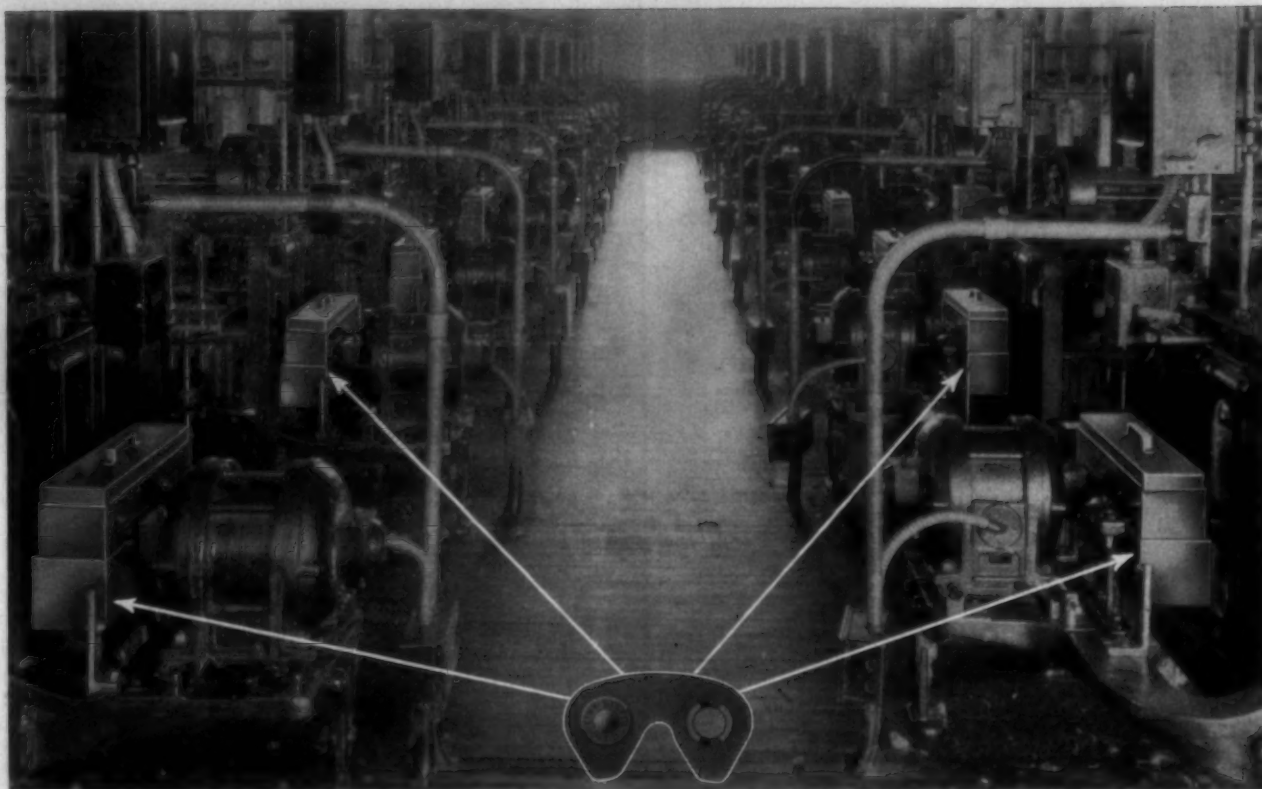
Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

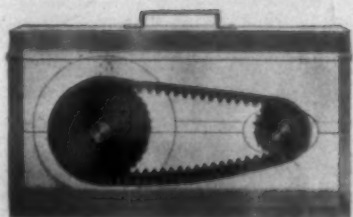
Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.



"Giving Perfect Satisfaction"



Every type of Silent Chain Drive is improved by the use of a casing. For such applications as spinning frames, twistors, etc., the improved Link-Belt Automatic Lubricating Casing is provided. This has a sling disk fastened to one of the wheels, which lifts a small supply of lubricant to the V-shaped top of the casing, from which it drips back to the chain. Simple in design and very effective in operation.

Other types of Link-Belt casings to suit the conditions of operation.

"OUR Drives are giving perfect satisfaction" say Geo. C. May, Superintendent, and J. P. Henderson, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., El Paso Cotton Mills, El Paso, Texas.

Thus proving again that a quality product seeks a quality power transmission.

They continue: "There is such a vast saving it would be poor policy to consider the old belt drives."

The Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive is used as standard equipment for the transmission of power throughout all lines of the textile industry.

Let us show you what you can expect by using this efficient drive in your mill. Textile Silent Chain Book No. 625, sent free upon request.

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.
Boston
Birmingham, Ala.

49 Federal St.
720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

Atlanta
New Orleans, La.
J. S. Cothran, 909 Commercial Bank Bldg.

2382
INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85
610 Citizens and Southern Bank Bldg.
504 Carondelet Bldg.

LINK-BELT

THIS YEAR  FIFTY YEARS OLD

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Speedy Replacement Of Parts

WHEN time costs money—when machinery is “laid up” for one cause or another—that’s when you thank your lucky stars you bought a Klauder-Weldon, for in our pattern storage we have the pattern of any part you need in a hurry.

KLAUDER-WELDON Dyeing • Bleaching • Scouring MACHINES

Write, phone or wire your request, and a replacement part is made quickly and accurately in our own foundry from the same combination of metals as was used originally. It will be on its way to you in a jiffy.

Every piece of machinery that leaves our plant is backed by a completely equipped factory and service department—a service department that *gives* the kind of service we would like to receive if we were on your side of the fence.

Special Construction When Required
KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE CO.
Originators • Pioneers • Leaders
BETHAYRES • PENNSYLVANIA



word in conjunction with that letter. If Mr. Fitzpatrick has anything further to add to that, I am sure we will be glad to hear from him.

REMARKS BY J. R. FITZPATRICK

*Of Savannah, Ga., Extending Savannah's Invitation.
Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

Supplementing the invitation in that letter, I would like to stress especially to the South Carolina and North Carolina members the fact that we have a new bridge over the Savannah River, which makes these two sister States real close to Savannah. You will not have to ferry if you come to attend that convention. This is about five and one-half miles long, counting the causeway. It was officially opened October 7th. We have splendid roads into South and North Carolina, as you all know. There was a recent touring party came over from South Carolina, leaving there at noon, and they had plenty of time to go out to Tybee and have a fish dinner, and get back.

I have the honor of representing the Tourist and Convention Bureau of the Savannah Board of Trade. The Mayor of Savannah lives at Tybee in the Summer, and the Mayor of Tybee lives in Savannah in the Winter. The Mayor of Savannah almost refused becoming Mayor of Savannah until he realized, if he declined that honor, he was going to be made Mayor of Tybee.

We will have something like seventy conventions next year, and we have a Bureau that is equipped to give advance publicity, and we will be pleased to send you road maps in advance, and you will have no trouble in reaching Savannah.

We have the reputation of giving entertainments that will appeal to any convention, whether a Sunday School convention, a fraternal organization, or a convention of textile manufacturers. (Applause). We will have entertainment for you that will be in keeping with the things that you expect. (Laughter). We certainly hope you will consider our invitation favorably, and we will be on hand to greet you and serve you. I thank you. (Applause).

MR. GREER: I believe it is the custom to leave the selection of the place of meeting with the Board of Governors. I want to make a motion that this invitation be referred to the Board of Governors for their consideration.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: We will see if there are any other invitations.

SECRETARY COBB: There are invitations from Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, North Carolina, and the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, and it seems to me one other place (no, not Atlanta, Bob), Pinehurst was the other place. I don't know but what that would be too rich for our blood. I don't know how our employers would feel about that.

Feeling like the matter would not be closed at this time, that was the reason those invitations were not brought along. That's all I know of so far.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Let me say this. I would like to state that there has been an expression on the part of a number of the members that the next meeting be held at the Beach. We have been to the Mountains for two or three meetings, and they have probably grown tired of the mountains and would like to change.

Mr. Greer's motion to refer the matter to the Board of Governors was then put to vote and carried.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Is there any further business?

SECRETARY COBB: Under the head of “New Inventions,” Mr. President, we have quite an interesting letter here from B. H. Haynes, Jr., of Carrollton, Ga., as follows:

Carrollton, Ga., October 10, 1925.

Mr. O. D. Grimes,
Vice Pres. and Mgr.
Athens Mfg. Co.
Columbus, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Knowing that the Southern Textile Association is to have its Semi-Annual Convention at the Ralston Hotel at Columbus, and think that you and other textile men might be interested in a little cotton development frame, which I have gotten up, I am taking the liberty of mailing one to you under separate cover. Of course you may not be so interested in this little frame yourself, but it has proven to be quite an interesting study to those in the North, who are interested in cotton, but not familiar with its growth.

Will appreciate your passing this around among your members present with the suggestion that they might be interested in same as a souvenir for their Northern customers, of which I am prepared to furnish a limited supply. Some few Northern firms have purchased these and quite a demand has been created for same, and they have had repeated calls from their customers for same.

You will note that these specimens have been treated so as to preserve the natural color and remain permanent. The prices on same is two dollars for a single frame and eighteen dollars in dozen lots or more.

I wish to thank you in advance for your assistance in showing this frame to your members present and advise that the frame sent you carries no charge.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) B. H. HAYNES, Jr.

We will pass this around for your close inspection. It is certainly a very original idea.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Are there any other new inventions? If not, we will go on.

We have on the program “Discussion of Manufacturing Problems.” Has anyone anything he wishes to bring up this morning?

SECRETARY COBB: Mr. President, it seems to me that there are a lot of attractions that are calling our members away today, and a lot of the others want to see those football games here and in Atlanta. May I suggest that

we go through as quickly as possible in order to let some of the men leave for Atlanta who are very anxious to get started?

PRESIDENT GRIMES: I think that is a good suggestion. The next thing is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Robert W. Philip, Chairman.

Gentlemen: Some of you are going to wonder how I fixed these Resolutions while I was sitting down here at the table. We do lots of things people don't understand. We don't understand them ourselves. (Laughter).

The Report of the Resolutions Committee is as follows:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been one of the most successful and enjoyable in the history of the Association, and recognizing the important part, that Columbus and its citizens and companies have played in making the gathering such a profitable success; we the members of the Southern Textile Association in convention assembled do hereby extend our deepest thanks and appreciation:

To Mayor J. Homer Dimon and the citizens of Columbus for the hospitality and courtesy extended during our stay;

To Brigadier General Briant H. Wells of Fort Benning for the absorbingly interesting and instructive demonstration at the Fort on Friday and for the rolling kitchen luncheon served our members

To the Columbus Electric and Power Company for their generous spirit in furnishing the meeting place, and through it to the Safety Squad for the life-saving demonstration;

To President Paul McKenney of the Columbus Textile Association, Mr. Frank K. Petrea, Mr. C. M. Young, Mr. F. E. Heymer, and the other members of the local Entertainments and Arrangements Committee;

To the Hotels Ralston and Waverly for the excellent accommodations supplied us at convention headquarters;

To the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church for the palatable luncheon served Friday evening;

To each and every one in Columbus, who has contributed to the entertainment and success of the meeting.

The occasion of our Columbus meeting will be one long remembered because of the gracious hospitality and perfect arrangements made for us. The Committee heartily suggests that the Secretary be asked to convey formally an expression of our gratitude to each of the above named.

The Resolutions, as put before you, are for action in the form of a motion for their adoption or rejection.

SECRETARY COBB: As a member of that committee I believe we have left out a very important item. I do think that we should add to that our thanks for the very full and far-sighted published address over the radio that we had from our President. (Laughter and applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: I make apology for Bob, as he cannot read very well this morning because he came in late last night. (Applause). Are there any suggestions or additions that you wish to make? If not, considering the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee as moving the adoption of the Resolutions, I will put them to a vote.

The Resolutions as presented were unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Gentlemen, this completes our morning session. It is made brief purposely. I appreciate the members who have been present, coming down here. This is on the edge of the territory. We didn't expect a large attendance, but let us have a better attendance at our Summer meeting.

SECRETARY COBB: There might be somebody with something on his mind, and we might ask if anybody has anything further to say.

REMARKS BY C. RANDOLPH BENNETT

Of American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: I don't know just how a matter of the sort I am going to suggest ought to be handled, but I am mighty happy and proud to be a member of the Southern Textile Association and to have been such almost from its very first meeting. The reason I have been particularly proud to be a member of the Association is because of the spirit typified by the Southern Textile Association, which spirit is the one, that has made the South the big textile manufacturing district that it is.

Today there are, roughly speaking, 1500 textile mills in the 14 or 15 Southern States, and, while in our general references we are inclined to talk about North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia as the center or backbone of that district, we hear more and more of Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, and the other States and I believe that the outline, as suggested by Mr. Cobb on yesterday, is one of the things, that is going to carry on that spirit which has been shown, through future effort in the Association, and is going to make it a mighty big unit.

But as the Association branches out to the Foundation, that has been spoken of so many times, to membership in the Bureau of Standards, if that is what it might develop into, the necessary traveling, that will have to be done by the heads of the various sectional meetings, and the necessity for the Board of Governors gettings together for personal conference, and so forth, will, the first thing we know, run us into a budget, the like of which has never been thought of before in the Southern Textile Association.

The spirit, that has made the Southern Textile Association what it is, is not the spirit of the mendicant, that goes around begging for support or money. While I agree absolutely that the mill treasurers and mill presidents ought to be mighty happy to find the money, with which to carry on a very large portion of the activities of the Southern Textile Association because they are the men, who are going to benefit, I don't think that the members of the Southern Textile Association are going to be satisfied to sit back and ask for the contributions from the mill heads.

From the very nature of my work I naturally turn towards thinking along that line. We have a mighty creditable book, the Proceedings of the Southern Textile Association. I have had more or less correspondence with Mr. Cobb. I have chatted with him a bit about, and from what he tells me the new book is going to be something that every man in a textile mill in the South will be mighty happy to have on his desk. I think any textile man in the world would be mighty happy to have it on his desk because the information has been compiled by men, who know what they are talking about.

The advertising in that book at the present time only costs \$20.00 a page. It is

A New American Dye National Solantine Red 8BLN

A new direct cotton dye of distinctive composition and characteristics. Useful as a straight color, or in combinations, for the production of various shades of red, pink, and rose. Readily soluble, it dyes level and possesses good fastness to light and washing.

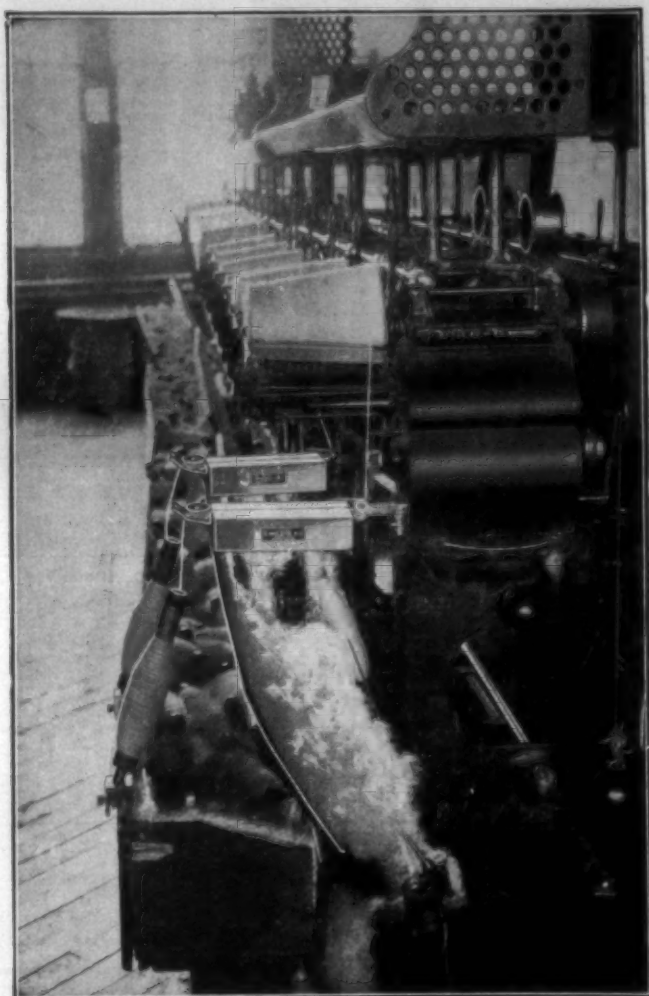
National Solantine Red 8BLN does not stain animal fibres, and consequently may be used to advantage in the production of two colored effects on mixed goods.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
PROVIDENCE	CHICAGO	MONTREAL
HARTFORD	CHARLOTTE	TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES





The Truth About Slubs

It does not require inventions to make slubs, but often they are made, and that is another story.

We wish to tell you that the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is sure death to slubs. The Eclipse Cleaner not only catches all the slubs but thoroughly removes all the dirt in the yarn.

Many knitting mills and spinning plants realize the extreme value of the Eclipse Cleaner, and are equipping their entire winding capacity with the Eclipse Cleaners. The basic principle of good knitting and weaving is thoroughly clean yarn.

Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

ridiculous for us to consider \$20.00 a page as a proper price for advertising in that book, and I believe that we ought to make it \$100.00 a page, for I doubt if there is a man, who is advertising in the book at the present time, and putting \$20.00 into it, that would not be tickled to death to make it \$100.00 as quick as \$20.00. I think this; unless it is unethical to do it, I think that maybe half of the front cover might be disposed of for another \$100.00, making it \$200.00. Personally I could be willing to pay \$200.00 for the outside front cover, and I will be mighty happy to co-operate with Mr. Cobb in getting the advertising at \$100.00 a page to carry on the work.

In the Book of Proceedings of this Columbus meeting there are 100 pages of advertising sold, which means \$2,000.00; but suppose we had all paid \$100.00; that would give the Association \$10,000.00 to go ahead with constructive work already planned, and that \$10,000.00 will not begin to pay the expense of the plans as suggested, if carried out.

So that, in order to get additional money over and above that amount, in order to make the work of the Association broader and more valuable, I am going to suggest that we stage some kind of aggressive membership campaign. In the last book of Proceedings there were something like 1500 names of members. About one-half of them were mill men. Let's say that 750 were mill men. Seven hundred and fifty mill men only represent about 10 per cent of the actual membership, that we ought to have among mill men of the South, for, while there are roughly 1500 mills, I think there is an average of five men to every mill, who ought to be members of this Association.

Advertising is mighty good. I am perfectly willing to subscribe to that, but it is not a panacea for all ills. Personal correspondence is mighty good, but it is not a panacea for all ills. If there were, there would not be so many men chosen to go around to sell the mill men supplies. So I think this membership campaign wants to be a matter of personal solicitation as well as a matter of correspondence.

I don't know, as I said in the beginning, just how this matter ought to be handled, whether through a resolution or through a motion or not. Our own organization has seven people here in the hall at the present time. I will be mighty happy to place the seven of them at Mr. Cobb's disposal to visit every one of the 1,500 textile mills over the South over the next twelve to eighteen months to see if we cannot get the 7,500 active members we should have among the overseers and superintendents between now and the end of the next year or eighteen months. I thank you. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Mr. Bennett, I think your remarks are very timely. The Association was organized in 1908. It is seventeen years old, and there have not been any radical changes made, I believe, except the adoption of sectional meetings. Mr. Cobb and myself have just taken office, and I wish to assure you that by the time we have our next meeting we will have something ready to report. You can depend on Mr. Cobb to get all the money for advertising that the traffic will stand. We hope to not do anything that will not meet with the approval of the Association. It is probably true in the life of every Association that the time comes when it should be reorganized and rebuilt. I am not sure that that is true in this Association, but I am sure that Mr. Cobb and I myself will give this matter very careful consideration, and we will have something to report at our next meeting.

Are there any other remarks to be made?

SECRETARY COBB: For Mr. Bennett's information and the information of the members, I will say that we have made some effort towards getting the magazines to let their men, who are calling on the mill men all the time, take up this matter of soliciting memberships for the Association. I have spoken to two of them. I have not got Mr. Philip's affirmative vote yet, but I take it for granted he will fall in line as he always does. I only want to say that with the work that we hope to carry on, the work we are now laying plans to get started, if we can get the support of all the men, like Mr. Bennett has said he would be glad to give us his support, we are certainly going to put the thing over in a big way.

We are looking forward to forming a Foundation that will employ a practical man with assistants to take up the work of the sectional meetings, and establish that work as standard, and it does look like that the magazine men especially are coming in in a big way, and making suggestions to us that are very helpful, and we have got their undivided support.

Now then, as I mentioned yesterday, I appeal to the members that you will begin to talk to your employers about it, and let them know what we are really doing, and, when this is done, I think it is only a matter of a short while now until we can get this Foundation started, and we will be doing things in a big way.

MR. WILLIAM M. McLAURINE (Atlanta, Ga.): I think perhaps that there are lots of overseers and superintendents who would like to take part in the Southern Textile Association, and the fault lies not with them, but in the management of the mill perhaps, and the mill managements sometimes need a little encouragement and information. I know Mr. Philip has worked through our Association in our Georgia meetings, and we have discussed the matter in our Georgia Manufacturers' Association, and I circularize the mills personally by telling them the good that our Georgia Association is doing. That maybe in some small way helps our Georgia Association, and makes it stand out like it does. I am real proud of our Association of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. If we had that in the Carolinas and Texas and all these other States, perhaps with that help some good might be done.

PRESIDENT GRIMES: Is there anything further?

The Georgia Webbing and Tape Company would like to have all of you who can, to visit their mill. Mr. Young is present, who manages that mill. I went out there the other night, and they had a very interesting proposition. Mr. Young has his car here, and will be glad to take any of you out there who would like to go.

MR. GREER: I move we adjourn.

This motion was seconded and carried, and the Convention at 10:30 o'clock A. M. was formally adjourned.

FILLING WIND



The Foster No. 32 Filling Wind Spooler Tension has been developed for use on all makes of spoolers and for every class of cotton manufacturing.

The fact that many progressive mills have found it desirable to change their spinning from warp to filling wind using the Foster No. 32 spooler tension, makes the matter of vital importance to new Mills.

Filling Wind economy begins at the spinning frame. It cannot be wholly successful unless the economy is maintained or increased in the key operation-spooling. The No. 32 Tension allows high speed spooling, lowers spooling costs and builds spools of even density that favors warping and following operations. Its use makes Filling Wind benefits available for all cotton manufacturing.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

WESTFIELD, - - - MASSACHUSETTS

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

The Magnificent New South

"I dream my dream. Then I strike out to make it come true."

Thus a great builder of railroads described his genius.

Today the South is making its dream come true. The industrial horizon is tinged with the dawn of a brighter day. Vast resources of cotton and oil and innumerable smaller articles of commerce add to the treasure chest of the South. Soil and climate offer a virgin field for new enterprises. A veritable mine of wealth is yet to be plumbed.

Chicago is closely linked with the magnificent new South. Contact is made through the Chicago Cotton Market. This market is a medium for development of a keener interest in the fleecy staple.

In the western belt is produced the major portion of the American cotton crop. And Chicago is closer to this belt than any of the great future exchanges except New Orleans. Chicago's certificated stock is at Houston and Galveston, which form the giant spot basin of the world. Hence no market is more intimately tied to this great commodity.

Chicago visualized the new day of the new South when it created the cotton market. Its contract was drawn to meet conditions, present and future. The whole project was tuned to the key of success. And that explains the market's steady growth.

Spinners, merchants, shippers and growers who are not already familiar with the advantages of the Chicago contract may receive full information by addressing the Cotton Registrar, Chicago Board of Trade. Literature on the world grain market may also be had on request.

**CHICAGO
BOARD OF TRADE**

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Ford, J. B. Co. 51	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Fourtner & Lemoine 46	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. 11	Sydnor Pump & Well Co. 31
Franklin Process Co. —	T
G	Terrell Machine Co. —
Garland Mfg. Co. 54	Textile Finishing Machinery 2
General Electric Co. —	Textile Mill Supply Co. —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. 34	Thomas Grate Bar Co. —
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. 43	Tolhurst Machine Works —
Garvin, J. M. 44	Tripod Paint Co. —
Greensboro Loom-Reed Co. 46	U
H	United Chemical Products Co. 59
Hart Products Corp. 24	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 21
H. & B. American Machine Co. 16	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 50
Hetherington, John & Sons, Ltd. 41	Universal Winding Co. —
High Point Loom Reed & Harness Co. —	V
Hollingsworth, J. D. —	Victor Ring Traveler Co. 53
Hopedale Mfg. Co. (Colored Insert)	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. 47
Houghton, E. F. & Co. 29	W
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 60	Washburn —
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co. 45	Watts, Ridley & Co. —
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. 17	Wellington, Sears & Co. 52
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J	Williams, J. H. Co. —
Jacobs, E. H. & Co. 44	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
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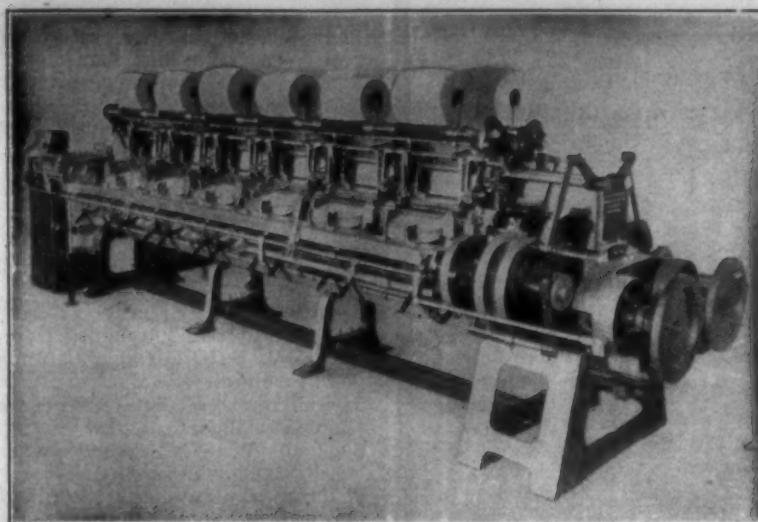
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Attendance at Columbus Meeting

Among those present at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association were the following:

- Allen, John, Chief Electrician, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Anderson, J. E., Foreman, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Andrews, Mote W., Salesman, Swift Mfg. Co.
Anthony, J. W., Master Mechanic, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Ashley, Chas. L., Salesman, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Aspden, T., Salesman, H. & B. American Machine Co.
Bailey, L. R., O-Spinning, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Bankston, E. C., Overseer, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Barfield, G. C., Secretary, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Barnes, B. F., Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Barnes, Cliff, O-Weaving, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Barnes, W. A., O-Carding, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Barnes, D. H., Master Mechanic, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Barrington, C. C., Asst. O-Carding, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Batson, J. E., O-Carding, Columbus Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Batson, Louis P., Sou. Rep., Sham-bow Shuttle Co.
Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
Bennett, C. Randolph, Publisher, American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.
Black, W. A., Supt., Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Blair, W. G., Office Mgr., Armstrong Cork & Insulating Co., Greenville, S. C.
Blair, Chas. H., Foreman, Goldens Foundry & Machine Works.
Bowden, C. M., O-Spinning, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Boyce, E. E., Boyce Weavers Knot-ers.
Bradfield, M. A., O-Carding, Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Bradley, Forbes, Asst. Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Brook, G. R., Supt., Mary Lelia Mill, Greensboro, Ga.
Brown, J. Fay, Prop., Columbus Belting & Spool Works, Columbus, Ga.
Brown, L. L., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
Bryson, J. E., Spinner, Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Butterworth, J. Ebert, Treas., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Byers, J. L., Supt., Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.
Calhoun, C. M., Cost Accountant, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Campbell, G. G., Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Cargill, J. Ralston, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ga.
Carpenter, J. H., Asst. Supt., Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Carter, A. B., Gastonia, N. C.
Causey, R. S., Columbus Electric & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
Chandler, Edwin, O-Carding, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., V-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Cobb, F. Gordon, Mngr., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Cobb, J. C., Asst. to Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Colbert, L. B., Carding, Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
Cone, Jas. W., Georgia Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Connelly, W. R., O-Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.
Cook, J. C., Electrician, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Coppod, J. W., Salesman, Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Corley, J. W., Supt., Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Cottrell, L. A., O-Weaving, Swift & Co., Columbus, Ga.
Crowell, L. H., Asst. and Sec. and Treas., Columbus Electric & Power Co.
Crusselle, Edward, Official Reporter, Atlanta, Ga.
Davidson, H. O., V-Pres., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Davis, T. F., Night Spinner, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Davis, H. G., First Aid Team, Columbus Electric & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
Davis, C. E.
Dexter, P. B., Wholesale Broker, Columbus, Ga.
Dickinson, F., Salesman, H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Dillard, Walter B., Jr., Night Supt., Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Donahoo, A. T., Master Mechanic, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Draper, Clare H., Jr., Salesman, Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass.
Duke, R. L., Spinner, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Edmond, R. L., Sales Mgr., Goldens Foundry & Machine Co., Columbus, Ga.
Edwards, J. O., Supt., Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.
Ellison, Wm. W., Reporter, Columbus, Ga.
Elliott, George, Press Agent, Columbus, Ga.
Escott, G. S., Associate Mgr., American Wool and Cotton Reporter.
Fuller, H. A., Paymaster, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Gammon, J. S., O-Spinning, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Gilliam, J. G., Phillips Hardware & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.
Glenn, Geo. E., Jr., Night Supt., Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Goggans, R. F., Columbus, Ga.
Golden, Geo. J., Supt., Goldens Foundry & Machine Co.
Goodwin, Jas., Master Mechanic, Swift Spinning Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Graves, J. L., Saco-Lowell, Shops, Selling Agent.
Gray, Haver, Night Supt, Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga.
Gregg, J. M., Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Greer, Jas. A., Southern Manager, American Wool & Cotton Reporter.
Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical, Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Griffith, A. S., O-Spinning, Manchester, Ga.
Grimes, I. B., V-Pres. & Mgr., Elm City Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Grimes, M. T., Anderson, S. C.
 Grimes, Oscar D., Genl. Mngr., Athens Mfg. Co. Co., Athens, Ga.
 Hall, John R., Georgia Mfg. Co.
 Hancock, J. L., Village Overseer, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Harding, R. M., Mngr., Columbus Elec. & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Harris, Arthur W., Treas., Atlanta Harness Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Harris, A. T., O-Carding, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Hayes, C. A., O-Weaving Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Henry, Cornelius F., Sou. Rep., Armstrong Cork Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Heymer, Frank E., Supt., Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Higginbotham, W. H., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Hill, M. C., O-Spinning, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Hodge, H. G., O-Weaving, Eagle & Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Hodges, Geo. S., Laboratory Man, Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Holden, W. J., Local Manager, Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Holley, M. W., O-Finishing, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Holt, W. R., Asst. Supt., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Holt, W. P., Asst. Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Holton, W. A., Columbus Truck & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Hooker, W. H., Supply Clerk & Yard Man, Perkins Hos. Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Horn, Jas. B., Georgia Mfg. Co.
 Horner, J. W., Salesman, Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Howard, Edwin, Sou. Agent, Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Howard, C. G., Georgia Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Howard, Percy H., Salesman, Fuller Brush Company.
 Howard, W. F., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Hughes, H. H., O-Finishing & Cloth Room, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Hurston, J., Shipping Clerk, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Hutchins, G. K., Sales Mngr., Columbus Elec. & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros, Charlotte, N. C.
 Jones, Arthur C., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Johnson, W. L., Salesman, American Moistening Co.
 Jordan, J. M., O-Carding, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Jordan, W. J., Spinner, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Kendrick, W. M., Salesman, A. W. Harris Oil Company.
 Kimball, Irving D., Sou. Mgr., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 King, W. L., Overseer, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Kirven, J. W., O-Rope Dept., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Kyle, Geo. S., Asst. Purchasing Agt., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Langdon, C. C., Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Latham, F. J., First Aid Team, Columbus Elec. & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Laughridge, A. G., Sales Engineer, Fafnir Bearing Company, Atlanta, Ga.
 League, D. W., O-Weaving, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 LeClair, E., Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Lewis, J. J., O-Spinning, Pacific Mills.
 Livingston, E. J., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Lockman, L. C., Draper Corp., Service Man.
 Lovelace, C. I., Overseer, Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Lovern, E. E., Traveling Salesman, Wilson Company, Greenville, S. C.
 McDonald, F. B., Asst. Supt., Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 McGin, J. E., O-Carding & Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co.
 McKenney, Paul K., V-Pres. & Treas., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 McKinney, R. H., Traveling Salesman, Amer. Wool & Cotton Reporter, Columbus, Ga.
 McKittrick, P. A., Asst. Treas., Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 McLaurine, W. M., Sec., Cotton Mfgs. Assn. of Ga., Atlanta, Ga.
 Maddox, W. C., O-Winding, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Megg, Wm., Phenix City, Ala.
 Melchor, Guy L., Salesman Howard Bros Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Mills, Fred J., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Moore, H. G., Columbus Elec. & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Morgan, Harry E., Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Morris, W. C., Second-hand Weaving, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Morrison, Guy L., Sou. Rept., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Greenville, S. C.
 Mortors, F. M., Salesman, Columbus Truck & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Murphy, Geo. W., Supt., Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Murray, H., Supt., Lummus Cotton Gin Company.
 Netherland, E. W., O-Carding, Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Newsome, John, O-Dressing Dept., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Noble, Frank M., O-Dyeing, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 North, Frank G., Sou. Rep., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Ogles, Dan K., Second Hand weaving, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 O'Hara, W. R., Rep., Stafford Company, Charlotte, N. C.
 O'Kelley, Jas. H., Master Mechanic Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 O'Neal, E. F., Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Ousley, M., Sou. Rep., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Park, H. G., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Patterson, Gordon M., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Peasley, Chas. D., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Peddy, T. W., Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Pennigton, T. H., O-Weaving, Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
 Perry, Hext M., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Pettit, C. W., Supt., Ninety Six Mill, Ninety-Six, S. C.
 (Continued on Page 46)



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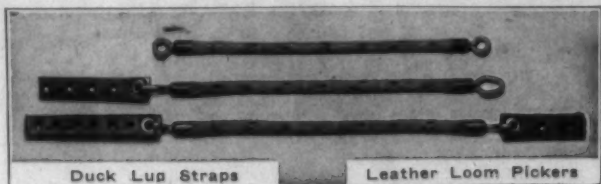
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National Association Wants Tariff Reform

(Continued from Page 10)

index curves for wages and commodities.

"The farmer on the other hand lost part of the world market for his product when the war ended, and agricultural pursuits were resumed in the recently warring countries. He was left to the hazards of the weather, with a more restricted demand for his products, and consequently a lower price for them, high labor costs owing to the survival of most of the wartime increases in competing mercantile and industrial wage-scales, and lastly, owing to the inevitable high manufacturing costs consequently on the foregoing, with the necessity of paying high prices for those of his necessities that he was unable to produce.

"On top of all this, the restrictive immigration laws, enacted since the war, have eliminated and probability of relief that might come from a more abundant and flexible supply of labor. The relief will come more slowly; and must depend on the strength and free play of the race instincts of the population.

Finds Farmer the Loser.

"The economic consequences of such a situation are obvious. An Utopia of short hours and high pay has been realized by the urban and semi urban wage earners. On the other hand, a reverse of Utopia has been the lot of the farmers, of the learned profession, superannuated people dependent for their living on pensions or small fixed incomes from invested savings.

"They have a real grievance, not due to the tariff but to the economic follies of the war. The statesmen who have inherited these present-day problems, the outcome of the shortsightedness of their predecessors, are at their wit's end to discover some relief for the rural populations of the country that will not be at the expense of the prosperity of the urban and semi-urban populations.

"We do not think that these reflections are out of place in this report, for it is important to clear up any misunderstanding there may be. There is no sense in urging farmers to support a policy that will destroy domestic industries on the theory that it is going to cure their troubles when it will not.

"Unlimited Competition Basic Evil."

"The fundamental trouble is due to unlimited competition for an insufficient market. As Dr. Stinemetz noted ten years ago at a time when the problem was by no means acute as it is now, 'The limitation of price, forced by free competition, is below the cost of production, and as a result the level reached by free competition is an unstable condition, a condition at a loss, which can exist and continue for a limited time only, but finally ends in the bankruptcy of many of the producers, in serious losses to others, and in widespread destruction of values.'

"This evil is not cured by throwing an already insufficient market open to still greater competition and by inviting the European producers, agricultural or industrial, to

help themselves to such portion of it they care for. Our first duty, is to our population, to insure employment for them, and this must take precedence of any longings some of us may have to be internationally fraternal.

"If free foreign competition is for the time being disposed of or held in check by an effective tariff, we still have the disastrous effects of unlimited domestic competition periodically to contend with.

"Co-operation May Cure."

"Perhaps the only cure for such a situation is to be found in some form of co-operation; although, admittedly co-operation is apt to develop evils of its own. Now co-operation, whether it takes the form of trade agreements or of consolidations, has been discouraged by legislation, State and Federal, during the last thirty years; partly because of the mistaken idea that competition was a wise stimulus to low prices, which we have already seen it ceased to be.

"The discussion of these economic principles should help us to a better understanding of the defects of the present tariff laws so far as they affect the cotton industry.

Asserts Tariff Falls on Fine Goods.

"Under the conditions of international trade which have existed since 1920 and until very recently the tariff has not been effective so far as certain classes of fine goods are concerned. From the standpoint of our employees it is of particular importance that the protection afforded should be sufficient to hold the domestic market for the fruit of their labor in dull and bad times. It takes more protection to do it then than in good and prosperous times. How much more then, or how much at any time, is not a matter that can be determined scientifically in our industry.

"It is not only an inequality in the weaver's wage or in the spinner's wage that a tariff must protect against, but against the inequalities FUOR National Association wants she of the whole economic structure under which industry and life generally is conducted in different countries. This cannot even be approximated by any comparison of wage scales in one or two countries, still less by the comparison of those in a few crafts in the same industry.

"We wish, as the low tariff advocates seem to think, these were some scientific way of framing a tariff. But there is none and there never can be one. The most that can be done is to watch the movement of commodities in foreign and domestic commerce and from the result of such observation draw some conclusions as to whether or not the actual duties imposed are reasonably effective in reserving the domestic market as an outlet for the products of domestic industry.

"Serious as this ineffectiveness has been during the period of acute depression we are encouraged to believe from the trend of the most recent statistics of imports that it is temporary, and that general conditions are readjusting themselves in such a way that for the present at least we shall not suffer seriously from it.

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Attendance At Columbus Meeting

(Continued from Page 42)

Phillips, J. L., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Philip, Robert W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, W. L., Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social Circle, Ga.
Poole, D. F., Service Dept., Steel Heddle Mfg. Company.
Poole, R. W., Service Man, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Pope, T. O., Overseer, Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Porter, W. J., Salesman, Grasselli Chemical Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Powers, C. E., Columbus Elec. & Power Co., Columbus, Ga.
Pratt, Walter B., Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Prince, W. A., Asst. Supt., Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Pugh, L. M., Acting O-Weaving, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Pulliam, L. O., Salesman, Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Purvis, Geo. I., Chemist & O-Dyeing, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Putman, J. R., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
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Roberts, Jno. S., Pres., Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.
Rooke, W. J., V-Pres., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
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Rust, Ernest, V-Pres., Julius Fridlander Company.
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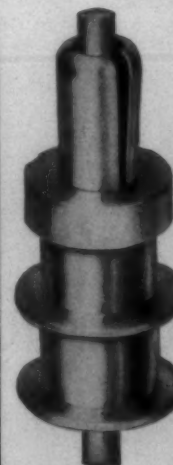
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Development of Rayon Industry

(Continued from Page 14)

impurities which were not removed during the washing of the spun thread. One of these impurities is sulphur, being a by-product of the decomposition of the viscose during the spinning process. The silk arrives now at the bleaching department, where the sulphur is removed by treatment with sodium sulfide solutions forming poly-sulfides which are eliminated from the yarn by washing, as they are soluble in water.

The skeins are now washed neutral with water and bleached with a chlorine solution, a very delicate operation which calls for uniform concentration and temperature to avoid destruction by oxidation of the cellulose. After applying antichlor and washing carefully with water, all chemicals are removed and pure cellulose yarn remains. The excess of water is extracted in centrifuges, the skeins placed on poles and dried by a conveyor system. After drying, the silk skeins are transferred to a controlling department, where each skein is inspected for quality, uniformity, broken ends and other mechanical defects which may occur during so many complicated operations. Great care is taken to see that the silk absorbs a uniform amount of moisture from the atmosphere to make the yarn more pliable and soft. Finally, after all the manufacturing operations described have been completed, which cover a period of about fourteen days, the skeins are wrapped and bundled under pressure in ten-pound packages to be shipped to the consumer.

Rayon Yield.

One tone of purified sulfite cellulose produces in a manufacturing way 1,500 pounds of viscose rayon, being nothing else than cellulose. The cost of wood pulp is about four cents a pound, and the present market price for a good quality of rayon is \$2 a pound. This illustrates the value of research and ingenuity of chemists applying intricate methods and labor increasing the value of raw material from four cents to \$2. It shows in dollars and cents the financial power and value of chemistry in industrial applications, the chemist's work being a transformed of one kind of cellulose into another. Of great technical importance also is the mechanical equipment, the organization of production and the continuous control of complicated processes.

To obtain uniformity of product, which is absolutely necessary, the chemical process of preparing the cellulose solution and the spinning of rayon must be continued day and night, and is never actually stopped the whole year around. This illustrates the difficult task of this type of efficient organization.

Properties of Artificial Silk.

It has been mentioned before how important is the covering power of in woven fabrics must be obtained from the minimum weight of yarn. Another important point is the strength of the fibre which is expressed by the tenacity and elongation of the yarn. By tenacity or

tensile strength we understand the greatest longitudinal stress the yarn can bear without tearing, expressed in grams per denier. By denier we understand the relation between the length and weight of silk yarn, the definition of denier being used for both silk and rayon.

The most commonly used counts of rayon are 150 and 300 denier, 150 denier meaning that the weight of 10,000 yards of yarn is 150 grams, and accordingly, 300 denier weighs 300 grams per 10,000 yard length.

The tensile strength of uniform yarn ought to be constant in each length of the same denier. The elongation mentioned before is the total stretch per unit of length produced by a tensile force and is expressed in percentage.

Tensile Strength of Fibre.

The tensile strength of artificial fibre can be increased by application of diluted acids in presence of air moisture, but the best way to obtain good strength and better resistance to liquids is by imparting a uniform twist to the filaments. The same denier can be spun during the spinning process divided in more or less filaments, more fibres giving to the yarn higher tenacity and less elongation per denier. At the same time the feel becomes softer, due to the fineness of the individual filaments. Some kinds of rayon are spun today as fine or finer than cocoon fibre, having two denier per filament. The specific gravity of cellulose rayon is 1.5, and that of silk 1.45. The cross section of viscose rayon observed under the microscope shows corrugations similar to the bark of a tree, and the individual filaments interlock each other due to this corrugation, the result being higher strength, greater covering power, and high luster. The cross section of acetate and cuprammonium show no corrugation, the first being more oval, and the latter one round and of uniform diameter. The nitrocellulose is more oval than viscose, and shows only slight corrugations. Interesting is the relation between the tenacity and elongation of the same artificial silk yarn.

Moisture Content.

The higher the relative humidity in the atmosphere, the lower is the tenacity and higher the elongation of the same thread. It is quite constant ratio between tenacity and elongation in relation to the moisture content.

Rayon loses strength when is wet state, because it absorbs readily about three parts of water to one part of dry product, thereby, increasing in volume at the same time by about 40 per cent; when dried it contracts and regains its previous volume and tensile strength. This absorption and desorption of water is due to the capillary structure of the cellulose fibre. In practice the moistening of rayon has no influence on the quality of the product, as the resistance is increased by the higher amount of turns per inch given to the yarn in the twisting process. If textile products of still greater strength are required, rayon is mixed with cotton yarn or silk, and the largest amount of this fibre is used today in mixtures with other

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PAGE FENCE

yarns. There are also different methods described in literature concerning water-proofing of artificial silk, one of them being known under the name Sthenose, which is based on treatment of yarn with formaldehyde and lactic acid. The silk becomes more waterproof, but at the same time hard, and its affinity to certain dyestuffs is decreased. There are other methods known of waterproofing, if I may mention my process based on treatment of viscose silk with aluminum acetate during the desulfurization. The problem of waterproofing rayon is of foremost importance, and may revolutionize the industry if the right solution is found. At the present time it is an important part of our research program.

Great Power of Absorption of Moisture.

The great power of absorption of moisture is an advantage of rayon, because when used for underwear, as is done today to a great extent, it absorbs the perspiration from the body, and permits the evaporation of the excess moisture, keeping the skin dry and comfortable. This hygienic property has but recently recognized to be of a great advantage, and rayon combined with cotton or silk is used more and more as an ideal yarn for shirts and underwear. It has still another advantage in this respect, because silk rots from perspiration, and turns yellow, whereas rayon remains white. Besides, silk is generally weighted with metallic salts, usually with tin salts—in some instances in black fabrics up to 300 per cent of the original weight of the yarn—and this content of foreign matters makes silk brittle, and is not conducive to good health. Rayon is never weighted; it is a pure cellulose product, and has no injurious effect on the skin.

Immune Against Bacteria.

From a hygienic standpoint it is important to mention that some kinds of cellulose products, like the previously described acetyl cellulose, are immune against bacteria. Other kinds of textile yarns like cotton are affected in presence of moisture by mildew and by mucor aspergillus, which produces pink stains on cotton fabrics. There are no known defects due to bacteria on artificial yarns.

Some authorities claim also that rayon, especially the acetyl cellulose variety, is transparent to ultraviolet rays, which penetrate the body without being broken up by the reflection, as is done by other textiles. This claim has not yet been sufficiently proven.

For special textile purposes, as for warp in weaving thread, rayon is covered with starch, gelatine or soluble gum, a process called sizing of warp. The sizing is made for the purpose of protection of the yarn stretched in the loom against the friction of the reed and the movement of the harness in the looms when woven into fabrics.

Another important property of rayon is its luster. From the point of glossiness and brightness, rayon surpasses silk and all other fibres, being more lustrous because the individual filaments are more flat than silk, and accordingly expose a great-

er light reflecting surface. Silk fibres are nearly cylindrical, and reflect a relatively smaller amount of light. If less gloss is required, more twist can be inserted in the rayon yarn, the result being a mild luster, similar to silk. Different kinds of rayon have not the same luster, nitro product being shiny, copper glassy, and viscose and acetate cellulose silvery, more like natural silk.

Also the feel of rayon is similar to silk, but slightly colder and harsher to the touch. The scroop of natural silk can be reproduced by passing the finished yarn through a weak solution of acetic, tartaric, or lactic acid.

Too Lively to Stay in Loop Form.

Rayon yarn has a springy character, and is too lively to stay in loop form. If not treated correctly when used, for instance, for knitted fabrics it drops down below the beard of the needle, causing holes in the fabrics. For this reason rayon must be treated with oil during the winding process, and must be loaded with a moisture content of at least 10 per cent. It is very important during the weaving or knitting to keep a uniform relative humidity in the operating rooms, because the differences in humidity cause more or less stretching, and more or less stitches to the inch. The increase in relative humidity increases at the same time the number of stitches. When rayon is properly softened with moisture and oil, it is more pliable, and results in more stitches in the knitted fabric. The microphotographs show the distinct difference between knitted fabrics made under various humidity conditions. The knitting produced at a relative humidity of 70 per cent shows clean, uniform stitches, whereas the product which was handled in the dry stage shows drops, holes, and irregular stitches.

Chemical and Physical Tests.

Rayon may be identified by its chemical and physical properties. If mixed in fabrics and highly sized, together with silk or cotton, it must be washed, and the oil extracted, and boiled in water before the test can be made. The simplest one is combustion test. Cellulose silk burns with a flame like cotton, paper or other vegetable fibres, odorless, and leaves no residue with the exception of a small amount of ash, whereas silk or wool and all other kinds of animal fibres smoke without burning, giving off a disagreeable odor of burnt horn, and leave a charred residue. Rayon made of acetyl cellulose burns odorless, and also leaves a charred residue. The combustion gasses of animal fibres are alkaline to moistened 30 per cent solution of caustic soda silk and wool dissolved litmus paper, the gasses from artificial silks are acid. With 40 per cent solution of caustic soda silk and wool dissolved immediately, rayon swells slightly without going into solution. Different kinds of rayon may be identified by treatment with pure concentrated sulfuric acid and iodine, whereby nitrocellulose dissolves with a purple color, cuprammonium with a light blue, acetyl cellulose with a yellow, and viscose rayon with a dark blue color.

Rayon being a synthetic product, has a big advantage over natural fibres, in that the cotton and silk supply are regulated almost entirely by cheap labor and natural forces, which are beyond the control of man. Cotton crops are often destroyed by the boll weevil. We cannot stop it, and cannot control natural forces like rainfall and numerous other conditions of nature, which enter into the production of raw cotton, silk, or other natural fibres. Rayon is not subject to changing or unfavorable conditions, and there is no boll weevil which can cause damage and shortage. The farming and crop of artificial silk is determined entirely by chemical research and organization of production.

Use in the Cotton Industry.

The cotton industry acknowledged the importance of artificial silk, and consumes a very large quantity of it to keep up their own operations, and to obtain a product of higher commercial value. The operations in plain cotton goods in recent years continued far below capacity, averaging three days a week, whereas mills specializing in fancy goods using cotton with rayon, are running day and night, due to the attractive effects contributed by the new fibre. These new cotton combinations contain up to 30 per cent of rayon, and are used in underwear, shirtings, bed spreads, draperies, damasks, brocades with iridescent warp, etc. A further stimulus to the application of rayon in a supplementary way with plain and mercerized cotton yarns, or with wool and silk, is the uniformly low price of the fibre. Its independence from the irregularity in price has done a great deal to increase its demand, because it is not affected by labor or political conditions, by money exchange value and crop, like cotton or cocoon silk. For these reasons it enables the manufacturer to quote his price, and figure his profit in advance, this sound price regulation being an important factor in any economic progress.

Anything Made of Rayon—From Carpets to Camisoles.

Rayon is chemically constructed fibre. The name artificial silk was rather misleading, as it has nothing at all to do with silk and is today an industry in itself. The name was given to this synthetic product at the start, forty years ago, when the pioneers dreamed of the possibility of competition with cocoon silk. It is not a substitute, it is independent of the production of other textiles, and today anything is made of it from carpets to camisoles.

Regarding the price, a good quality yarn costs about 80 cents per pound, woolen yarns from \$1.00 up to \$1.50 per pound, silk \$6 to \$8.00, rayon \$1.50 to \$2.00, these figures indicating the small difference in price between the new produce and cotton or wool. The new industry is advancing by leaps and bounds. For instance, France is now producing six times as much rayon as she was two years ago. The pioneers thought that by introducing artificial silk they were going to accomplish in the textile industry what Henry Ford has done in the automobile

trade, but now we are driving further ahead than they ever expected or even dreamed.

Different Uses Divided Into Two Groups.

The different uses of rayon can be divided into two groups. In all branches of the textile industry, rayon is used independently of other textile fibres, or in a supplementary way. With cotton it is used for underwear, ribbons, moire, plush, any kind of pile fabrics, shoe coverings, cloth gloves, umbrellas, and covering wire insulations. In Manchester, England, the oldest home of the cotton industry, rayon is being used to a large extent with cotton fabrics, giving them the appearance of knitted goods with jacquard effects. Cotton warp with rayon woof is very popular. In combination with cotton it is also used for bedspreads, draperies, elastic webbing, satin, hat and overcoat linings, knitted goods, hair nets, hosiery, laces and embroidery. Being more resistant to friction than silk, it is consequently valuable for linings. It is replacing cotton more and more, because the old supply of long staple cotton has been reduced to a large extent, and its price is not different from rayon, which is produced in endless lengths. The domestic crop of long staple cotton has gone, probably never to return, the longest staple on the market now being 1 3-16 inches, and the Egyptian long staple has also been reduced.

Possible Effect on Cotton Growing Industry.

Growers of cotton will not be forced out of business by the growth of the rayon industry, but it may reduce the production of cotton, stabilize its price, and establish reasonable profits for the cotton industry. Part of the cotton production, namely the short linters, may find its place in the rayon industry as raw material. Some authorities claim that cotton will be replaced in the future by rayon. However, this expectation has no foundation, considering the present stage of the development of this young industry. Should this ever take place, it will not be in a revolutionary way, but by means of slow adaption and chemical evolution in the generations to come. It is more probable that agricultural conditions of the country will be adjusted. The supply of wood for pulp may be exhausted unless a radical reforestation policy is established. It would also be beneficial to cotton growing if the reforestation of the cotton belt was encouraged, thus better protecting the parts of land used for cotton. Another solution of the competition between cotton and rayon would be to find better methods of mercerization to increase the value of cotton. Cotton is an ideal raw material, but there ought to be still more possibilities from a chemical standpoint to improve the manufacture of cotton yarn.

Every Year Uses Extend Into New Fields.

Every year the uses of rayon extend into new fields. For instance, silk hosiery is the largest consumer, but increasing amounts are being used also by the broad silk, cot-

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ton and woolen goods mills, where artificial silk yarns are twisted together with other threads to give luster and variety to materials. Rapidly growing in volume is its use in knitted cloth for underwear dresses and sweaters. It also found entrance in connection with rubberized cloth for surgical dressings, in automobile tire fabrics, for trimmings, and being a poor conductor of electricity it is used for insulating purposes on electric magnetos and wires.

Silk always remains a luxury; rayon is within the reach of everyone. It is durable in many respects is as good or better than cotton or silk. Due to its high elongation, it stretches more when worn for a long period of time, but since the modern desire of the fair sex is not durability, as it was in our grandmother's day, but the appearance of the garment, this disadvantage is disregarded, because the fibre brings new effects due to its beautiful gloss and draping qualities.

In connection with silk, it is used to a large extent in the manufacture of broad silk, brocades and ribbons. In 1923 at the International Silk Exposition in New York, 80 per cent of all silk exhibits contained artificial silk. Some day in the near future, 80 per cent of all textile goods will be mixed with rayon. The knit goods industry depends almost entirely today on rayon in the manufacture of sweaters, jumpers, scarfs, shawls, and neckties, and to a large extent for hosiery and different kinds of underwear.

Some of the Various Uses of Rayon.

In the weaving industry it is used for crepes, mousselines, mixed with silk, cotton or wool. For embroideries, laces, tapestries, wall paper and rugs. It is used alone or in combinations. With wool it is mixed for the production of fur imitations, plush and velveteen. Artificial silk waste is carded, combed and spun with wool or used alone for fringes, tassels, button coverings and felt. The wool industry recently overcame weaving difficulties of mixed yarns, consisting of rayon and wool, and now a new field is open to this industry.

Further use is for the skeletons of gas mantles, electric cords, toys, artificial hair, for millinery purposes, alone or with metallic cloth, further as artificial horse hair and artificial straw, known on the market as "visca." In England the cable manufacturers are considering the use of rayon for insulation instead of silk and cotton after a study of many years of the insulation properties of rayon. These roughly indicate the various textile uses of rayon at the present time.

Dyeing Quality an Advantage.

One of the most striking advantages of rayon, especially of the viscose product, is the dyeing quality. Viscose silk takes the substantive or basic colors, the latter with or without mordant, very uniformly, and the brilliant colors are a very important property of this product. In a similar way the other kinds of rayon are dyed. The only exception is the ecetyl cellulose product, which behaves like wool regarding the affinity to dyes, and only special

dyestuffs can be applied to this product. Cotton and rayon can be dyed the same depth of shade. They have a similar affinity for the same dyestuffs, but in light shades cotton has more affinity, while in dark shades, rayon has more, even when the same dyestuffs are used. Vat colors are being used more and more, for while their cost is higher, in the long run the fast dyes applied to rayon fabrics are giving full satisfaction. Artificial silk can be dyed in skeins, or in the ready-made fabrics, so-called piece goods. Dyed in piece, especially is mixed with other yarns, wonderful color combinations or obtained by cross dyeing, and due to the great affinity of rayon to dyestuffs, many inferior kinds of dyes may be used. On account of the great affinity to any kind or quality of dyes this industry supports the young but very important dyestuff industry of this country. If dyed in fabrics made out of cotton and rayon, or made of two different types of rayon, and dipped in a bath containing two different dyes, two or three color effects are obtained simultaneously. This type of dyeing is known as cross dyeing, and is applied to brocades and other fabrics.

Very often the combination are made in this way, that the fabric has a black or dark warp, while the woof is made of alternating rows of two different kinds of rayon having different shades. The result is a rich fabric, striking in its depth of color and beauty of design. It is used for expensive gowns and men's ties.

Cross Dyeing.

Cross dyeing of two or three color designs on different kinds of rayon can be obtained by mixing, for instance, viscose and acetate, or, if the fabrics are made of rayon and silk, or wool respectively. Also, the effects are very striking in the printing of fabrics, if rayon is used alone or in combinations. The printing is done by means of engraved copper rolls, and as many as sixteen different colors can be printed in one pattern at one time. By this process it is possible to produce very elaborate color designs at much lower cost than would be the case if they were produced by weaving of jacquard machines. Another item of importance in the future development of rayon will be a close cooperation with the dyestuff industry, whereby an understanding ought to result to the mutual benefit of the industries involved.

Production of Rayon.

The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., reports that the domestic production of rayon increased from one and one-half million pounds in 1913 to thirty-five and one-half million in 1923. The domestic production in 1924 was approximately forty two million pounds, representing a money value of over eighty millions of dollars. The raw silk imports during the same period increased from twenty-eight million pounds to fifty million pounds, reaching a standstill because Japan, the source of 80 per cent of the United States' imports of raw silk, is becoming in-

creasingly industrialized, and the labor suitable for silk culture is diminishing rapidly. The world production of rayon in 1924 was more than one hundred million pounds, 40 per cent of which was produced in the United States. The world production and consumption of this fibre is far in excess of the consumption of silk, and some authorities state that it is nearly double. The production of rayon in the United States developed in the last five as follows: 1920, 8 million pounds; 1921, 15 million pounds; 1922, 24 million pounds; 1923, 35.5 million pounds; 1924, approximately 42 million pounds.

The world production of silk in 1923 was about sixty million pounds, 80 per cent of which was imported by the United States, representing a money value of four hundred million dollars.

	Pounds
Cotton	9,000,000,000
Wool	2,600,000,000
Rayon	100,000,000
Silk	87,000,000

Possibilities are Growing Tremendously.

American cotton mills alone consumed three billion pounds of cotton. These figures indicate that we have not yet reached the peak of production of rayon, and the possibilities are growing tremendously. The present production of rayon is only about 3.8 per cent that of wool, about 1 per cent that of cotton, but there are 15 per cent fewer sheep than there were in 1914, and the American cotton crop is dropping. The growing domestic rayon industry makes the country independent of imports and foreign trade relations, and being based entirely as regards raw materials and equipment on domestic production, it is an important item from the standpoint of national economy. Our industry is able to compete with the production of countries where labor is cheaper, due to perfection of chemical processes and high quality of product, and accordingly the import from Europe of artificial silk in 1923, reaching seven and one-half million pounds, valued at 10.2 million dollars, dropped in 1920 to an amount valued at 5.8 million dollars, as reported by the Department of Commerce at Washington, and most of this raw material was provided for export after it had been converted into hosiery in this country.

In Europe the largest producers of rayon are England, Germany and Italy. One organization in Italy, S.N.I.A., which is the cradle of the silk industry in Europe, is going to producing ten times times as much. The city of Lyons in France, which is the cradle of the silk industry in Europe, is going over more and more to rayon, having consumed two million pounds in 1922, and in 1923 six and one-half million pounds of rayon.

To illustrate the rapidity with which the industry is growing, it may also be mentioned that the Industrial Fibre Company in Cleveland increased their production in 1924 by 100 per cent against the production of the year before.

Some day when wood is rare or

expensive, the raw material for artificial silk will be synthetic cellulose, but it will never be the hobby of the amateur who lacks a profound knowledge of physics and chemistry to be able to reproduce the synthesis of nature.

Only Self-evident Link in Chain of Evolution.

Cotton has been known for centuries, but used and abused for generations. It is different today, when our modern desires are based more and more on products of art and on requirements of hygiene. Our culture keeps us away from life in the free nature, and we would not be able to live and produce without artificial light, without homes equipped with products of art and comfort, all these things being results of our chemical and mechanical developments. Rayon is only the self-evident link in the chain of evolution, and it is no wonder that this product is gaining so rapidly in popularity. Almost unlimited is the application of this product of art and science created to dress and please the present, and still more the future generations.

Soviet Textile Industry More Prosperous.

The outlook in the Soviet textile industry was a trifle more cheerful during the first week of September. Contracts are reported signed with several mills for winter underwear and shawls, and there are hopes of doing some business with Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. (Assistant Trade Commissioner R. H. Allen, Warsaw.)

Java Imports of Cotton Textiles Larger.

Imports of cotton textiles (chiefly piece goods) into Java during the first seven months of 1925 amounted to 93,000,000 florins (florin equals approximately \$0.40 during this period.) This figure represents a 29 per cent increase over the imports of these commodities in the corresponding period of 1924. Approximately one-half of this increase occurred in the imports of Japanese goods. Up to June, sales were proportionate to arrivals, but stocks, especially of Japanese gray supers and colored goods, are now accumulating. Demand continues limited, particularly in West Java. Prices are declining in sympathy with lower quotations on raw cotton. (Trade Commissioner J. F. Van Wickel.)

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Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were steady throughout the week, although sales were not as large as during the recent heavy movement. Buyers are beginning to be more hesitant over the cotton outlook and were not inclined to buy in volume until there is more definite knowledge of cotton prices. Mills have sold well ahead for the next sixty days and prices are now near the peak for the year. The movement of both finished and unfinished goods on orders continued heavy. Retail trade has shown considerable improvement with the coming of cooler weather.

The market for print cloths was quiet as the week closed. Very few mills were willing to sell goods for delivery in next year. One sale was reported at 9½ cents for 38½-inch 64x60s for January-March delivery. Spots brought 9½ cents during the day. In one quarter offers to sell 68x72s at 10½ cents for the first quarter of the year were undertaken. Spots brought 10½ cents and late December goods could be had at 10½ cents. Moderate scattered lots of other print cloth yarn constructions were disposed of with second hands making offers chiefly.

Sales of future delivery 550s were made at 7½ cents, with spots still held at 8 cents in most places. There has been some weakening in Southern sateens, 437s being offered at 12¼ cents in some quarters.

There was little change in the sheeting situation. Some business was reported in 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard, at 10½ cents, nearby, first hands; later goods are reported at even money. For 32-inch, 40x40, 4.25 yard, 7 cents was being asked; 7 cents asked for 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15 yard; 7½ cents in second hands for 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard; 9½ asked on contract for 36-inch, 48x52, 4.70 yard.

The market for cotton duck was quiet and virtually unchanged as to prices. Since many of the mills have sold well ahead they are not inclined accept business at close prices. Buyers who looked for concessions were unable to get more than very small supplies.

There was not much doing in tire fabrics. The demand was quiet and quotations held steady. Most of the business was done in small lots for prompt shipment to the smaller tire producers, the more important mills not being interested in further supplies at present. There was a moderate inquiry for rayon and cotton warp and filling sateens, covering small lots wanted by converters. The market for silk and cotton mix-

tures was quiet and prices showed no change.

Trading continued decidedly light in the Fall River cloth market throughout the week, buyers having been very indifferent traders on the existing price basis, which the mills show no inclination to shade despite the sharp decline in cotton. The total sales will not much exceed 40,000 pieces, and they consisted largely of the 3-inch low counts, sateens and twills.

The wider plain goods have been even duller than for the previous week. The scarcity of the low counts is being remarked upon, and to that fact is largely due the continued firmness of prices. No marked increase in production is reported, though there has been some increase during the present month. Prices are still firm and practically unchanged from the previous week.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	7½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s	10¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	13
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	13½
Brown sheetings, stand...	14½
Tickings, 8-ounce	23½
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.,	11½
Kid finished cambrics	9½a10½
Dress ginghams	13½a17½
Standard prints	9½

British Textile Manufacturers Report Increased Activity.

Reports from the British textile districts show a slightly increased activity during the first part of September in all departments of both wool and cotton, according to Acting Commercial Attache M. M. Mitchell, London. Scottish tweed manufacturers are considerably encouraged and Lancashire cotton spinners report a better tone from India and China. Retail trade continues good, and early fall weather has stimulated trade in heavier fabrics and costumes.

Soviet Textile Industry More Prosperous.

The outlook in the Soviet textile industry was a trifle more cheerful during the first week of September, according to assistant Trade Commissioner R. H. Allen, Warsaw. Contracts are reported signed with several mills for winter underwear and shawls, and there are hopes of doing some business with Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Southeastern Selling Agency LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed little change during the week. Prices quoted by some dealers were slightly easier but spinners maintained their prices firmly. Small amounts of stock yarns continued to make up the bulk of the business. Buyers were willing to pay the full quoted prices for spot yarns, but were not willing to pay quoted prices for contract business. The uncertainty over the cotton outlook caused most buyers to move very cautiously and spinners were not disposed to sell far ahead at present prices. Most mills have an advance business on their books and are not able to deliver promptly because of the enforced curtailment. For this reason, the drop in cotton has not been followed down by yarn prices. With the small supply of yarns available and the lowered production and with present prices below replacement costs, the spinners cannot see anything in the situation to warrant lower prices at this time. Despite scattered rains in the Piedmont, the power situation has shown no change and there is no immediate relief in sight.

Combed yarns continued strong and there were some fairly large sales during the week. Stocks of combed yarns have been greatly reduced. Combed yarn mills in Gaston county are well sold ahead for some weeks and are very firm in their price ideas.

Somewhat lower prices were quoted by dealers on knitting yarns, but only a small amount was available. Weaving yarns were slow, the demand being on for small supplies for filling in purposes.

Yarn prices in this market were quoted as follows, although spinners prices were generally higher:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps..	
8s	37 a
10s	38 a
12s	39 a
14s	40 a
16s	41 a
20s	42 1/2 a48
24s	45 a46
26s	46 a47
30s	47 1/2 a49
40s	53 a59
50s	68 a69
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	37 a
10s	38 a
12s	39 a
14s	40 a
16s	41 a
20s	42 a
24s	45 a
26s	46 a
30s	47 a48
36s	55 a
40s	56 a58
40s ex.	59 a60
50s	67 a69
60s	74 a
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply 36 a
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply 37 a

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	33 1/2 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	34 1/2 a35
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	36 a
12s, 2-ply	37 a
16s, 2-ply	38 1/2 a39
20s, 2-ply	41 a
26s, 2-ply	45 a
30s, 2-ply	46 a

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	38 a
12s	39 a
14s	40 a
16s	41 a
20s	42 a
24s	44 a
26s	45 a
30s	46 a
40s	57 a

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	37 a
8s	37 a
10s	38 a
12s	39 a
14s	39 1/2 a
16s	40 1/2 a
20s	41 a
22s	42 a43
24s	44 a
26s	44 a45
30s	46 a47

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	37 a37 1/2
10s	37 a
12s	37 1/2 a
14s	38 a
16s	38 1/2 a
18s	39 1/2 a
20s	40 1/2 a
22s	41 a
24s	42 1/2 a43
26s	43 1/2 a44
28s	44 1/2 a45
30s	45 1/2 a46
Tying in	47 a48
40s	55 a56

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply

16s	56 a60
20s	58 a62
30s	65 a67
36s	70 a75
40s	75 a80
50s	85 a
60s	87 1/2 a90
70s	1 02 1/2 a
80s	1 12 1/2 a1 15

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	48 a49
12s	49 a50
14s	49 1/2 a50 1/2
16s	52 1/2 a
18s	51 a52
20s	52 a
22s	53 a
24s	56 a
26s	56 1/2 a
28s	57 a
30s	60 a
32s	62 a
34s	65 a
36s	67 a
38s	69 a
40s	70 a
50s	75 a
60s	87 1/2 a90
70s	97 1/2 a
80s	1 10a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.

20s	50 a
22s	51 a
24s	56 a
30s	59 a
36s	63 a
40s	65 a
45s	70 a
50s	75 a

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	41 a
12s	42 a
14s	43 a
20s	47 a
22s	44 a
26s	51 a
28s	53 a
30s	55 a

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Two salesmen, one to cover North Carolina and the other Georgia, now calling on cotton mills, to handle our Leather Belting, Loop Pickers, Strapping, etc., with their other lines on commission basis. Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

Wanted

Position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Good references. Will go anywhere. Address B-808 Highland Ave., Greensboro, N. C.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE.

IN RE: MOJOTO MILLS.

The undersigned as Receiver for MOJOTO MILLS will sell at public outcry, for cash to the highest bidder on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1925, at NOON from the place of business of Mojoto Mills, near Paris Station, also near Zinn Beck Bat Company, about four miles from Greenville, S. C., on the Spartanburg Road, the following described property:

Mojoto Mills.

Machinery and equipment.

Twenty-six C&K 40-inch looms, equipped with Hopedale attachments, and 16 harness C&K dobbys, 1½ beams and 1,500 drop wires to each loom.

Twenty-four C&K 20 harness dobbys for small looms in addition to ones on looms.

Seven 96-inch model L Draper looms.

Eight C&K intermediate heads for large looms.

One 4x6 H&B slasher.

One 420 end Draper warper.

Thirty-six 24x54 section beams.

One hundred 40-inch beams for C&K looms.

Sixty 40-inch small beams for top beam work.

Twenty-five sets of double beams for 96-inch looms.

Twenty complete C&K Leno attachments.

One cloth folding machine.

Two 15 horsepower motors.

Five one horsepower motors for individual drive big looms.

Ten thousand and five hundred steel douds.

Three hundred thousand wire heddles.

One hundred and fifty thousand drop wires, extra.

Forty-one thousand and six hundred bobbins.

Three hundred new harness frames. Never been used.

One transformer.

Three hundred feet two-inch shafting, with hangers.

Belting: Approximately 1,000 feet, two-inch loom belting, and 200 feet

four-inch and six-inch drive belting.

Miscellaneous supplies and small equipment too numerous to list.

Also one lot office furniture and equipment, consisting in part of the following:

Large steel safe.

Typewriter desk.

Steel cabinets.

Steel letter files.

Adding machine.

Typewriter.

Office table, and miscellaneous office equipment.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WYATT AIKEN, Receiver, Palmetto Building, Greenville, S. C.

For Sale

1 5,746 spindle spinning mill located in Georgia equipped for 23s tire cord yarn.

15,000 square feet surplus floor space, suitable for weave shed.

The above as a going proposition.

Also one 6860 spindle machinery equipment as follows:

1 36" Kitson hopper feeder.

1 36" Kitson condenser.

1 60" Kitson willower.

1 40" Kitson 2 beater breaker lapper.

1 40" Kitson intermediate lapper

2 40" Kitson finisher lappers.

17 40" Whitin cards, 12" coilers.

32 del Whitin drawing, 12" coilers.

3 11x5½ Providence slubbers, 60 spindles each.

5 8x4 Providence intermediates, 96 spindles each.

6 7x3½ Providence speeders, 120 spindles each.

6860 spindle Whitin spinning, 204 and 208 spindles each.

2 4x5 E. & B. spoolers, 120 spindles each.

2 F. & J. twistors, 2" rings, 200 spindles each.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisement for two weeks.

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WANT position as carder, spinner, also experienced in spooling, winding twisting and warping. I. C. S. graduate. Age 35, can, come on short notice. No. 4682.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Have been overseer in both departments and also experienced as assistant superintendent. Best of references. No. 4683.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant in larger mill. Now employed as carder in large plant. Good references. No. 4684.

WANT position as manager or secretary of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill. Prefer Alabama, or state west of Alabama. Am well qualified and can give excellent references. No. 4687.

WANT position as second hand in carding in large room. Have had 20 years experience. Married, age 32, sober, musician. Prefer South Carolina. Good worker, know colored and plain work. No. 4688.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced man who can deliver the goods. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4689.

WANT position as overseer weaving, the Carolinas or Georgia. Now employed, but wish to change. Experienced on plain and fancy goods. Excellent references. No. 4690.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Sixteen years experience. Now employed as overseer. Have family. Good references. No. 4691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience on all numbers and colors. Can come on short notice. First class references. No. 4692.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill. Long experience in good mills. Understand economical production of quality goods. Prefer mill in the Carolinas, Georgia or Alabama. Special experience on ducks and chambrays. No. 4693.

WANT position as overseer weaving on plain cam weave. Have been overseer for four years. Married. Good character, good references. No. 4694.

WANT place as overhauler in card room. Can give excellent references from mills in which I have done this work and can give satisfaction in every respect. No. 4695.

WANT position as overseer carding or assistant superintendent. Prefer mill on white goods. Age 26, single, 9 years experience. Now overseer and night superintendent. No. 4696.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, good reasons for wishing to change. Large job preferred. Good references. No. 4697.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, winding and twisting. Now employed but wish larger place. Long experience and good references. No. 4698.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer carding or spinning in larger plant. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Good references. No. 4699.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience as superintendent and overseer and have excellent record. No. 4700.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take overseer's place in large place in large mill. Experienced man of character and ability who can give satisfaction. No. 4701.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods, also fancies. Fine references. No. 4702.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or twister room man. Good habits, long experience and references to show character and ability. No. 4703.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in mill steam plant and machine shop. Have first grade Fulton County (Ga.) engineer's license. No. 4704.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Have long experience in number of first class mills and can give excellent references. No. 4705.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher or in charge of mercerization. Have had 15 years experience in warp and skein work in some of the finest mills in the country. Will accept place either as superintendent or overseer. No. 4706.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. Experienced man with long record of successful service. Good references. No. 4707.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as overseer. Have been with present mill 19 years, 5 years as overseer. Have had 23 years experience in weaving. Want larger and better paying job. No. 4708.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing or beaming. Now employed but wish larger place. Will be glad to submit references to mill needing high class man. No. 4709.

WANT position as overseer weaving or would take second hand in large mill. Eighteen years experience as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. No. 4710.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 34, married, 15 years experience. Can get real results. References. No. 4711.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Now employed, been on present job several years. Would consider permanent job as spindle plumber in large mill. Age 35, married, excellent references. No. 4712.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer carding or spinning. Long experience in good mills, good habits. First class references. No. 4713.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill at good pay. Have had 20 years in the mill, unusually good experience in weaving. Now general overseer in large plant. Good references. No. 4714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide range of goods and can get results. Now employed but can come on short notice. No. 4715.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Nine years as overseer in these departments. Age 37. Best of references. No. 4716.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Want good job in first class mill. Competent man who can get production at low cost. Good manager of help. A-1 references. No. 4717.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced on both steam and electric work, good machinist and can handle mill machine shop in first class manner. Excellent references. No. 4718.



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T. C. Entwistle Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co. —
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Bearings (Roller)—
Charles Bond Company
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Bearings (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Woods, T. B. & Sons Co.

Bearings (Textile Machinery)—
Charles Bond Company
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Belt Conveyors—
Link-Belt Co.

Belt Tighteners—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Woods, T. B. & Sons Co.

Belting—
The Akron Belting Co.
Jas. H. Billington Co.
Charles Bond Company
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Chicago Belting Co.
Druid Oak Belting Co.
Slip-Not Belting Corp.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.

Belt Cement—
Charles Bond Company
Chicago Belting Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Belt Dressing—
Charles Bond Company

Cling-Surface Co.

Belt Lacing—
Charles Bond Company
Chicago Belting Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

Belting (Link)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.

Bicarbonate of Soda—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Bleachers—
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.

Bleachers—
Southern Artsilk Bleach & Dye Works, Inc.

Bleaching Materials—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Bosson & Lane.
J. B. Ford Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Bobbin Holders—
Fournier & Lemoine.

Bobbins and Spools—
Jas. H. Billington Co.
David Brown Co.
Courtney, The Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Bobbin Saving Treatment—
The Textilac Co.

Boxes—
Wilts Veneer Co.

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Wilts Veneer Co.

Blowers and Blower Systems—
Carries Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Breton Mineral Oil—
Borne, Scrymser Co.

Brushes—
Atlanta Brush Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Brushing Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Bobbin Stripper—
Terrell Machine Co.

Calenders—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Calender Roll Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.

Cards—
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.

Card Clothing—
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Card Grinding Machinery—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Dronsfeld Bros.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Carrier Aprons—
Link-Belt Co.

Caustic Potash—
A. Klipstein & Co.

Caustic Soda—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Chain Belts and Drives—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.

Chemicals—
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.

Cloth Presses—
Economy Baler Co.

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Cores for Cloth-Winding—
Clutches (Friction)—
Charles Bond Company
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.

Cloth Winders and Doublers—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Clutch Spindles—
Fournier & Lemoine.

Coal Handling Machinery—
Link-Belt Co.

Combs—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.

Commission Merchants—
Catlin & Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Mauney-Steel Co.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
The Farish Co.

Compressors (Air)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Condensers—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Conditioning Machines—
American Moistening Co.

Conduit Fittings—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.

Cones (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.

Cone Vice Couplings—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.

Conveying Systems—
Link-Belt Co.

Coolers (Air)—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
—See Humidifying Apparatus.

Sonoco Products Co.

Sonoco Products Co.

Cotton—
Jackson, Hill & Co.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
Lineberger Bros.
Sanders, Orr & Co.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.
S. B. Tanner, Jr.
Wm. & York Wilson.

Cotton Machinery—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine, Inc.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy & Son, B. S.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Terrell Machine Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Cotton Openers and Lappers—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Cotton Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Cotton Waste Machinery—
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.

Counters (Revolution, Hank, Pick, etc)—
The Root Co.

Couplings (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.

Cranes—
Link-Belt Co.

Dobby Chain—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Rice Dobby Chain Co.

Doffing Boxes—
Rogers Fibre Co.

Doublers—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.

Drawing Rolls—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

Drip Fountains—
Furo Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Drives (Silent Chain)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.

Drop Wires—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
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R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Dryers (Centrifugal)—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Tolhurst Machine Works.

Dyes—
Southern Artsilk Bleach & Dye Works, Inc.

Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
American Laundry Machinery Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Dyestuffs and Chemicals—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
General Dyestuff Corp.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Dye Works—
Franklin Process Co.
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.

Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.

Electric Lighting—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Company
Fairbanks-Morse Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Electric Supplies—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Elevators—
Link-Belt Co.

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—See Architects and Mill Engineers.

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Bahnsen Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.

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Fairbanks-Morse Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.

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J. D. Hollingsworth.

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Tolhurst Machine Works.

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A. Klipstein & Co.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

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B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.

Finishing Machinery—
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

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T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

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Wood's T. B. Sons Co.

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Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Whitin Machine Works.

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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

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Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.

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See Clutches.

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—See Heddles and Frames.
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Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Metz, H. A. & Co., Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co., The.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corp.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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Whitin Machine Works.
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Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
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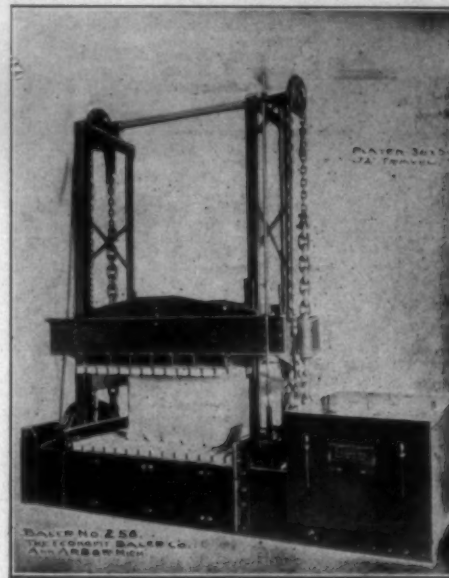
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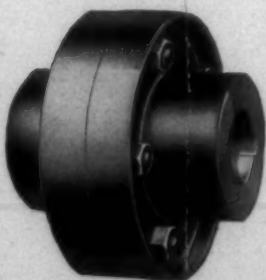


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